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Lincoln's Better Seeds
Planted the World Over

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LINCOLN'S
SELECTED VARIETIES
of
SEEDS and PLANTS

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1920

J. A. & B. LINCOLN
Seed Growers-Importers
Plant Breeders

PARCEL POST RATES

ZONES		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Weight in Pounds	Local	Up to 50 miles from Chicago	50 to 150 miles from Chicago	150 to 300 miles from Chicago	300 to 600 miles from Chicago	600 to 1000 miles from Chicago	1000 to 1400 miles from Chicago	1400 to 1800 miles from Chicago	Over 1800 miles from Chicago
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

**Order Early. The
Best Grades are
in Big Demand**

Important Information FREE DELIVERY OF SEEDS

All seeds in packets, ounces, quarter, half and pounds, are delivered Free in the United States and Possessions.

Purchasers pay transportation charge on larger quantities. When seeds are sent by Parcel Post, the buyer adds the postage. We have printed a simple table of Parcel Post rates, so that the postage may be easily computed on any order. We reserve the right to ship by express, when the rates are lower, or shipment is safer.

All prices in this catalog are Net—No Discounts.

Full payment must accompany all orders. We accept personal checks as it is sometimes inconvenient for many of our customers, who live in the Country to secure Money Orders. Post Office or Express orders are a preferred medium for sending money. We accept one and two cent stamps to the amount of \$1.00.

NONWARRANTY—J. A. & B. Lincoln give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, roots or plants they send out, and they will not be in anyway responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and all monies paid will be promptly refunded.

J. A. & B. LINCOLN.

HIGH PRICES TO CONTINUE?

Last year we published the prophecy that food prices would be higher in 1919. Present conditions would seem to indicate that there will be no recession in 1920. The present labor, machinery and material cost, with high transportation rates, are not likely to be reduced. Although Corn and Pork have receded from their previous high level, the fact that there is less crib corn on farms at this period by a large margin, and that the 1919 crop although large, may not fill the void, gives this leading grain a good promise of strength, and no one can foretell next season's yield.

All signs point to the retention of present prices, if not higher ones. As we write this, the Coal strike is being settled at Indianapolis—and settled upward. To be very brief and to the point, the trend of all necessities is upward. The home gardener can materially lessen his living cost, add quality to his menu, get needed health giving exercise, grow all his fresh vegetables and fill the larder for Winter with canned Beans, Corn, Cauliflower, Limas, Tomatoes, Spinach, Greens, Peas, small Carrots and Beets, anything that grows in the garden. Properly canned home grown produce is vastly superior in quality and flavor and much less costly than any grocery store product.

That there cannot be overproduction in this Country for years to come, is self evident. No farmer need fear for a market for everything he can produce, and at the highest price. Every Nation is not only depleted in average daily supply, but has no surplus.

LAND, LABOR AND FOOD have been advancing since this Country became a Nation—steadily advancing. Every time they moved upward, it was popular to predict a recession, but the prediction failed. Although it is true, certain items go up and down, and that it is natural for fluctuations to occur from local conditions or inflation, yet the average price of Land, Labor and Food continues steadily on in its upward trend. It has for 100 years—THEREFORE PLANT. The ground produces EVERYTHING we eat and wear. The Farmer both feeds and clothes the Nation. If you are a Home Gardener, take advantage of your garden spot and grow at least part of your living.

A VAST DIFFERENCE

exists between "carried over" poorly warehoused, old and weak seed, and Fresh, Tested, New Crop, Bright Stock full of vitality. There is also a vast difference in the Price of the Seed, and a still greater difference in the real value of such seed to the planter.

Therefore, if after a comparison of prices, the order for seeds is determined solely by the lowest quotation, the most important point in ordering has been entirely overlooked. It costs much money, years of experience and expert knowledge to produce and maintain the very best strains of any plant. It costs a great deal less money, less time, and less experience to produce ordinary stock.

You necessarily pay more for the Best, and receive vastly more in return.

NOTICE—We prepay all Parcel Post deliveries of Garden Seeds within 1000 miles of Chicago (5th Zone).

Asparagus

Palmetto—One of the Best Varieties

The fleshy stalks are so large that a small bunch sometimes weighs 2½ lbs. Our Asparagus roots are especially large, healthy and well grown.

Price, 2 yr. Roots....\$1.50 per 100	\$ 9.50 per 1000	Bonvallets Giant.....\$2.50 per 100	\$15.50 per 1000
3 yr. Roots.... 2.35 per 100	18.50 per 1000	Conovers Colossal..... 1.50 per 100	9.50 per 1000
SEED —Asparagus Seed, 10c. pkt.; 35c. ¼ lb.		Reading Giant..... 1.50 per 100	9.50 per 1000

Lincoln's Pheasant Eye

The Supreme Green Podded Bush Bean. A strictly home garden delicacy—too tender to ship—entirely stringless.

A new superb flat podded bush bean—entirely stringless—early—good yielder and so tender that it cannot be safely used as a shipper to distant markets. We have not been able to fill more than the local demand for seed prior to this season. The pods average about 6 inches long, are very light green color, free from coarse fibre and borne in profusion on a sturdy bush about 10 inches high. The remarkable flavor is completely retained when cooked, or canned. The seed is white, with a small mottled brownish patch about the eye, and cannot be readily distinguished from the dry seed of Golden Wax, which is an entirely different bean, both in color, texture and flavor.

Lincoln's Pheasant Eye is green podded. It withstands heat and drought, and for this reason was a tremendous success last year in the dry areas. The pods are especially esteemed when 3½ to 4½ inches long.

Pheasant Eye is destined to become one of the leading stringless varieties in all gardens.

Price, 15c pkt.; 35c ¼ lb.; 55c lb.; \$2.75 5 lbs.

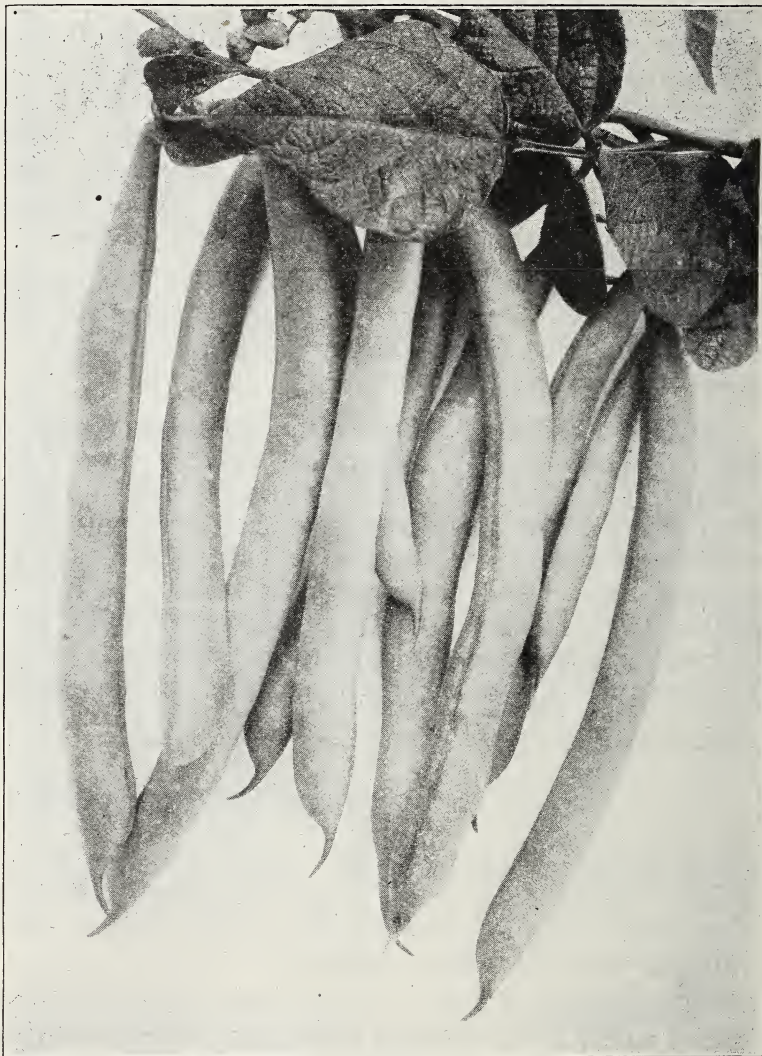
Giant Stringless Green Pod

A Superfine Everbearing Bush Bean

Equal to Stringless Green Pod in every particular, producing heavy yields of longer, slightly curved round, dark green pods, entirely without strings, very tender and highly flavored. A little later than its namesake. Pods measure 6 to 8 inches and longer.

Giant Stringless always satisfies in the kitchen garden as it continues to bear several weeks if closely picked. Ideal for canning, because of the solid meaty tasty pods and the beautiful deep green color retained after cooking.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c ½ lb.; 45c lb.; \$1.90 5 lbs.



"Messrs. J. A. & B. Lincoln,

39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.

Gentlemen:—Having been a seed purchaser for over twenty years, always seeking the best and most prolific growers, concluded to plant a fifty-foot row of your Asparagus Beans and wish to say that the results were more than gratifying.

Your Stringless Green Beans yielded double and your Weber Wax Beans matured earlier than similar varieties purchased from others. As a matter of fact, all of your seeds proved so satisfactory that I intend to confine my next season's purchase to you on varieties you specialize in.

Am now preparing my soil for 1920 and wish you would send me a copy of your next season's catalog as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

MONROE J. FRIEDMAN,
4557 Grand Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill."



Lincoln's 35 Day Bush Bean (White Wax)

The earliest and quickest maturing snap bean grown. Under favorable growing conditions, it will mature snaps $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long in 35 days from planting.

Lincoln's 35 Day was a tremendous success last season, even under the adverse dry conditions that extended generally over the Central States. Of very rapid growth, it furnishes the first beans in the Spring and will mature a quick crop late in the season. The pods are a beautiful light green when first formed, turning to pale gold when $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. It is at this size that picking should begin, as the pods are of the most superlative flavor and tenderness. Successive plantings every 10 days will furnish a continuous supply of these most luscious small pods. We suggest that every grower can a number of jars for winter, as the flavor is retained entirely.

Price, 15c. pkt.; 35c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 65c. lb.; \$2.75 5 lbs.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

Very Choice and Carefully Selected Seed

A round podded, green, stringless variety of prime flavor and extra fine quality. Very prolific of short fleshy crisp pods entirely without fibre, and also quite hardy. One of the best home garden sorts.

The only thing to be considered in planting Stringless Green Pod is whether the seed has been carefully selected and the strain true to type. We offer the best quality, hand picked seed, grown under experienced superintendence. This bean is always satisfactory under fair growing conditions.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 30c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 40c. lb.; \$1.90 5 lbs.

Lincoln's Bountiful Bush Bean

A good standard snap variety, quite largely planted in home gardens. The plant is of handsome and thrifty growth, rarely mildews or rusts and grows about 14 inches high. Very hardy, early and prolific, but not as early as Pheasant Eye or our "35 Day Bean". When given plenty of moisture the pods have a distinct delicious rich flavor. They measure about 6 to 8 inches long and are broad, flat, uniform, meaty and stringless until the seeds swell.

Bountiful does not properly develop in long hot dry periods and pods raised under such conditions are fibrous, and contain some strings. Given ample irrigation or rain, the long delicious and handsome pods are a valuable acquisition to any garden.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 40c. lb.; \$1.85 5 lbs.

Black Valentine Bush Bean

Probably the hardest of the bush type, growers claiming that it will withstand both early and late frosts, as well as resisting blight and rust. The pods are long, solid, meaty and tender. A big cropper, and stringless when half grown. The flavor is excellent, which it holds for a long time after picking. One of the largest planted varieties by market growers and has superseded Refugee and Red Valentine for this purpose. Very popular in the South, where it is grown with wonderful success on large acreage.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 40c. lb.; \$1.80 5 lbs.

Weber Wax Bush Beans

An ideal golden podded strain, very strong in growth. It bears loads of entirely stringless and especially brittle pods. Does unusually well in dry situations and for this reason is a good summer variety. Produces in great abundance, the pods averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which hold their flavor for an extended period.

During the unusual drought last season, this bean seemed unaffected by the long dry season. We therefore recommend it as a dependable sort to meet varying weather conditions and to furnish quality snaps under practically all soil conditions. Should be picked and eaten when about 4 inches long.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 30c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 45c. lb.; \$1.90 5 lbs.

Lincoln's Navy Beans

The White Bean of Commerce. Reselected Seed Only

A very high grade, uniform and prolific variety—Connecticut grown. Cooks evenly and brings first price in the market. Field Growers are partial to our fine grades. Planted for dry beans.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 20c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 35c. lb. Low price on quantity—ask for quotation.

Yard Long Beans

(Red Seeded)

Pods One to Two Feet Long

An extremely long, round, stringless podded green pole variety of the Asparagus Bean family, similar in foliage and habit of growth, with edible pods that grow 1 to 2 feet long in favorable seasons. The same comments on Asparagus Beans apply to this strain—Probably a little later in maturing pods.

Price, pkt. (200 seeds), 25c. 3 pkts., 60c.

Lincoln's Improved Kentucky Wonder

Green-Podded Pole Bean. Leads in Productiveness from July to Frost

Stringless Pods, Thick, Meaty, Tender and Delicious

The most extensively planted green-podded Pole Bean and ten days earlier than any other green-podded Pole except McCaslan. First picking may be made in the latitude of Chicago early in July, and if promptly gathered as they become useable for "snaps" the vine will continue to bear in great profusion until frost. The most delicious "snaps" are picked when about 5 to 6 inches long, or before the seeds swell.

Great clusters of long pods hang from the top to the base of the vine and can be gathered by the handful. The pods average about 7 inches, but in a good growing season frequently reach 11 inches or more, are entirely stringless before the seed swell, plump, round, and nearly solid flesh, very tender and superb flavor. They are also excellent as a dry or "shelled bean" and superior in that form to the white bean of commerce.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 40c. lb.; \$2.00 5 lbs.

McCaslan's New Pole Bean

Green Flat Pods—Enormous Cropper—
Entirely Stringless

The Earliest Pole Bean
An Entirely Distinct Variety

McCaslan's is the earliest Pole variety, producing its first pods for snaps in 60 to 65 days, after which it continues to bear all Summer long. The seed is pure white and the pods flat, deepest green color, meltingly tender, free from all fibre and entirely stringless, even when full grown. Because of its earliness McCaslan's Pole will bear a good crop where severe drought will dry up other sorts. The dry beans are equal to any Commercial variety for baking or boiling.

Price, 15c. pkt.; 30c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 55c. lb.; \$2.25 5 lbs.

Giant Asparagus Beans

Chinese Grown Seed—Pods One to Three Feet Long

Takes Prize at Connecticut State Fair 1919

In the planting season of 1919, thousands of gardeners had remarkable success with this unusual type of bean. In dry sections, and also other scattered localities because of unfavorable soil conditions, failures were reported, practically everyone, however, reserving seed for this season's planting to try again for pods that grow to great length. The size of the edible pods of the Asparagus Bean is referred to by C. V. Piper, Esq., "Agrostologist in Charge of Forage Crop Investigations," on page 8 of Bulletin No. 229, issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as follows: "Pods pendent, much elongated, 1 to 3 feet long, fleshy and brittle,***"

The Asparagus Bean was first described by Linnaeus (Swedish Botanist) in 1763, under the name of *Dolichos Sesquipedalis*. The plant is native of Southern Asia. The botanical name of *Dolichos* is stated by Mr. Piper to be incorrect, the true classification being *Vigna Sesquipedalis*, and constituting one of the three main botanical divisions of the *Vigna* (Cow Pea) family. The habit of growth and size of pods varies with soil and weather conditions. In some seasons, the plant makes considerable vine, reaching 16 feet and occasionally fails to set pods over 15 inches, while in other years great success is had. In certain sections of Connecticut, last year the vine growth was medium and pods up to 28 inches were grown. (See letter of H. L. Smith, New Britain, Conn., referring to his State Fair prize for pods 28 inches long). However, the length of the pods may be reasonably stated to be governed by seasonable growing and soil conditions, which is illustrated in our trials 17 miles west of Chicago, where we grew loads of pods up to 30 inches long in 1918, some of which were exhibited at the War Exhibition on the Lake Front at Chicago in the early Fall of that year, while last year (1919) our trial crop in the same locality, with perfect cultivation and watchful care was dwarfed by a drought which extended from May 16th to Sept. 7th, the longest pod grown being 18½ inches.

The Asparagus Bean is a pole variety and has been grown in America for many years. It is highly prized for its enormously long, slender, stringless, meaty pods (reaching a length of 30 inches). They have a surpassing flavor entirely distinct from other snap varieties and are ready for the table in 70 to 80 days.

There is no particular climate necessary for growing this variety. The crop depends entirely on favorable weather and moisture conditions where planted.

The pods are cooked and eaten before the seeds swell and when they are of the thickness of a lead pencil. The manner of preparing them for food is the same as any other snap bean. The seeds when in the green or undried state are also delicious when cooked the same as garden peas.

Price, Large Packet (200 seeds), 25c; 1 lb. \$2.95.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pole

Until a few years ago, this distinct variety was known to but few gardeners. Since its merit has been discovered, the demand for seed has greatly exceeded the supply. Its popularity now is nation-wide and justly so. It commences to bear when about 2 feet high and continues to produce as the vine develops. One of the most rampant growers, one vine completely covering a pole with a mass of branches densely loaded with tender stringless, rich and buttery pods. Everyone should grow this grand variety.

Price, 15c. pkt.: 35c. ½ lb.: 55c. lb.; \$2.50 5 lbs.

"PODS 28 INCHES LONG"

WINS STATE FAIR PRIZE AT BERLIN, CONN.

"J. A. & B. Lincoln, Seed Growers, 39 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois:

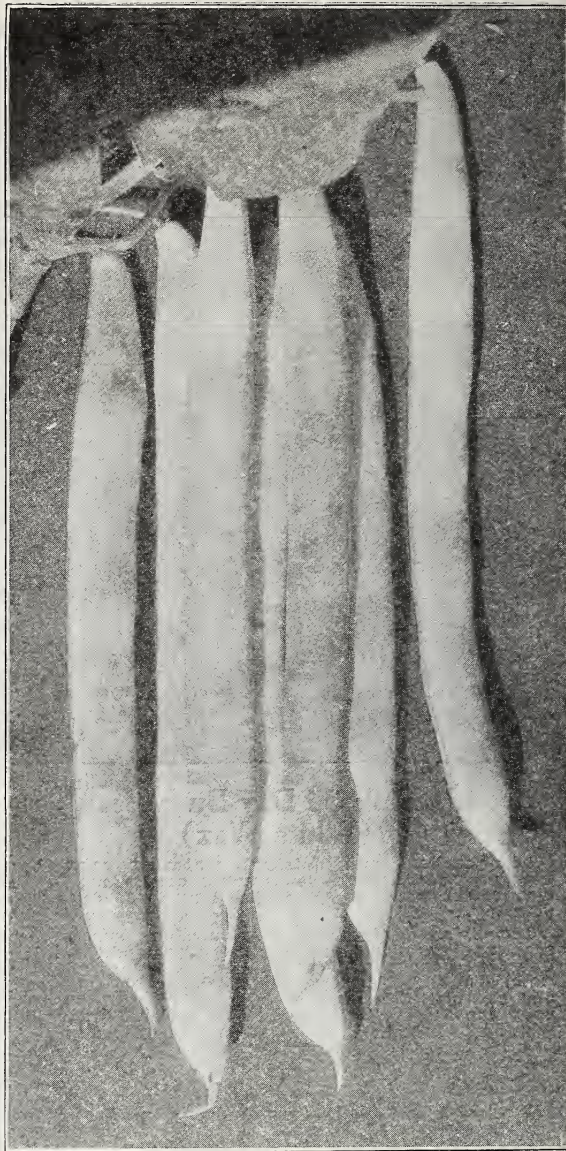
"Will you send me your catalog for 1919 and 1920, if you have them? I liked your seeds that I had last year. I got a cash prize for the Asparagus Bean at the State Fair at Berlin, Conn., this Fall. I sent some Pods 28 inches long. I shall sell some of the seed this Spring.

(Signed) H. L. SMITH,
10 Sexton St.,
New Britain, Connecticut."

LONG BEANS DID NOT SUCCEED

"I have had the best of luck with all your seeds except the Asparagus Beans, which no doubt would have done better, if we had had plenty of rain.

(Signed) G. E. BIRCHLAND,
Carey, Ohio."



Carolina Sieva Lima (Pole)

Similar to our Frost Proof strain—same size seed and excellent flavor, abundant yield of very delicious medium sized buttery green and white beans, measuring ¾ of an inch long. The dried seed when planted is about half the size of the green beans when ready for the table. Carolina Sieva is an old favorite, always makes a big crop under any condition, and is very early. Picking begins about the middle of July in Chicago latitude.

Price, 15c. pkt.; 30c. ½ lb.; 50c. lb.; \$2.00 5 lbs.

Henderson's Bush Lima

A dwarf or bush form of the Sieva and very prolific, also extra early, maturing its crop weeks before the large types and equally as good in flavor. Easy to grow and is found in nearly all complete gardens. Like the Pole variety, it is a very heavy yielder. Although improvements in size to meet the demand for "big beans" have brought forth large types—they are also later to mature, but of no better quality.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 30c. ½ lb.; 50c. lb.; \$2.00 5 lbs.

"Owing to remarkable drought and considering everything, I have had remarkable success. The Asparagus Beans were very great.

LONNIE DANIEL,
Lola, Ky."

Lincoln's Frost Resistant Lima Beans

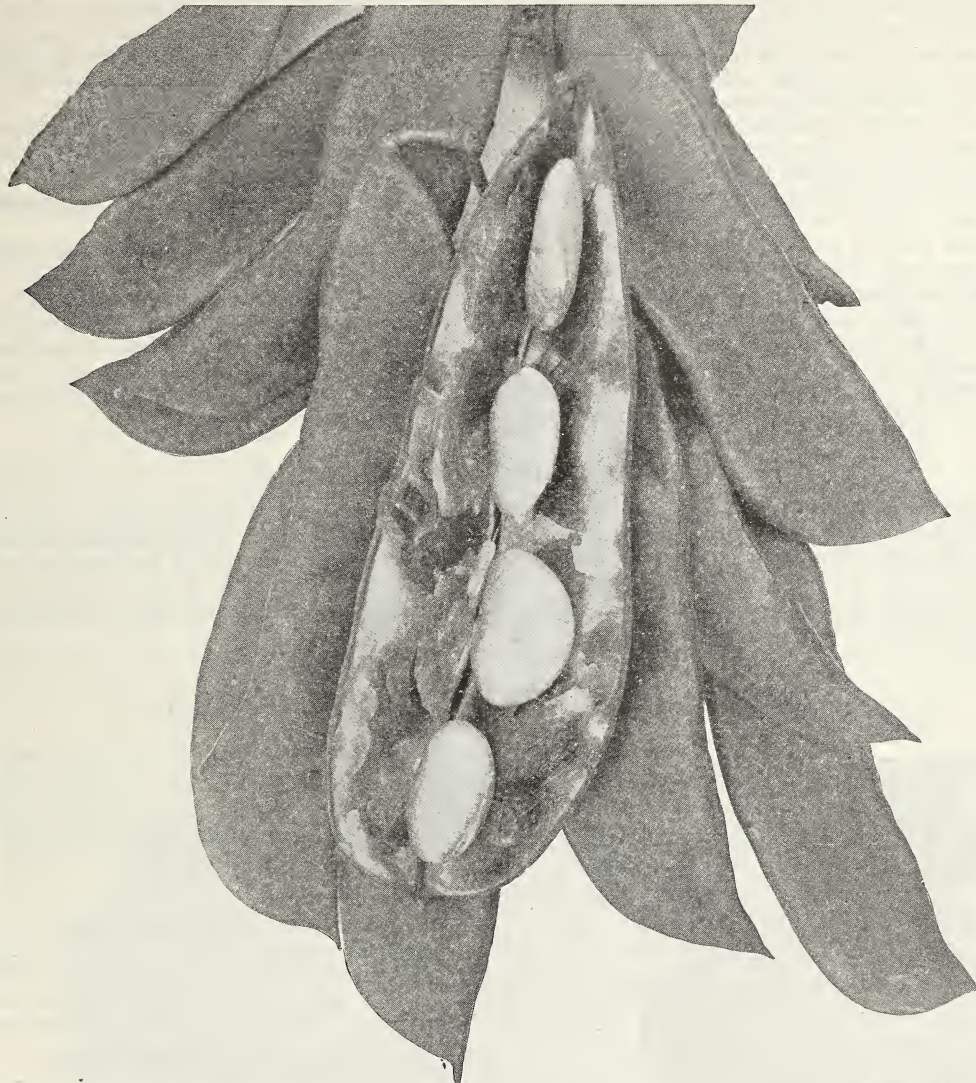
Earliest—Hardest—Richest in Flavor—and Most Productive for All Climates

This bean is in fact "The People's Lima," as everybody can grow it every year. It begins to mature green beans for the table about the middle of July and continues in bearing until killed by a freeze or extreme drought. It will resist light frosts and continue to mature pods. Lincoln's Frost Resistant strain has been grown in all climates where 65 to 70 days of growing weather is assured. It is the very earliest variety of pole Lima. The seed when dry is surprisingly small, but when grown to the green or table stage, it has doubled in size, because of the unusual quantity of succulent juices contained in the delicious green seeds.

No other variety exceeds this strain in richness; the fat, buttery shelled beans being indescribably flavored. The production is so liberal that pods can be picked by the double handful when it begins to mature, and this continues until the vine is killed by a freeze.

No matter where planted, this excellent variety will reward the grower.

Price, 15c. pkt.; 35c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 60c. lb.; \$2.70 5 lbs.



EXPECTS 3 CROPS FROM ONE PLANTING

"Your Lima Beans made a good crop—they were just loaded. I got one crop from them already. The second crop will be ripe soon, and then I am going to irrigate and get another crop. I don't like to pull them up, as they are blooming all the time—they are just loaded. The pods are well filled and good size.

(Signed) O. J. ARFSTEN,
Locke, California."

Burpee's Bush Lima

A large seeded bush or dwarf Lima. Quality of the very best and now widely planted by all favoring a large size lima.

Price, 15c. pkt.; 30c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 50c. lb.; \$2.25 5 lbs.

Lincoln's Dwarf Bush Lima Bean

A sure and heavy cropping variety, but not frost proof, growing on a stout sturdy bush about 20 inches high. The earliest variety of Bush Lima and for this reason, and further because of tremendous yields, it is planted by thousands of commercial growers and market gardeners.

The beans are greenish white when ready to eat "green shelled" and have a delightful buttery flavor. They reach the size of $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and shrink when dried to about $\frac{1}{2}$ the size.

Hundreds of cans of both dried and green shelled limas of this variety are put up every year.

They are the first on the market at the grocery.

We urge every one to try them this year.

Package, 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; 1 lb., 55c. (Ask price on quantity.)

You can have dried limas by leaving a few plants to stand until the beans have cured or dried.

HOW TO GROW AND WHEN TO PICK BEANS

All beans, except Broad Windsor, which prospers only in an English fog or cool temperature, are warm weather plants, and whether grown for pods or dried seeds, must be planted after danger of frost in warm soil. This means about May 5th to 15th in the latitude of Chicago—successive planting may be made all Summer. The bush type of snap beans are hardier than the pole and generally develop pods earlier (except McCaslane Pole). The pole varieties are heavier producers but more limited in desirable varieties; the older sorts being inferior to the newer and improved strains.

Bush Beans are planted 2 inches deep in drills or rows, seed being placed 2 to 4 inches apart, and the rows 18 inches to 2 feet distant. The first edible pods of the average variety mature in 6 to 8 weeks, however, we have succeeded in developing a remarkable strain which on warm, rich soil, will produce delicious pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long in 35 days from planting. (See description of "35 Day Bean.") We know of no other bean that will equal this achievement.

POLE BEANS should be planted in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, and must have a pole or poles firmly set into the ground to climb upon. Improved Kentucky Wonder, Green Podded, and Kentucky Wonder Wax are excellent varieties. McCaslane Pole is equal to any pole variety in quality and is 10 to 15 days earlier—the pods being wholly stringless (see description). A trellis is an attractive and easy method of caring for climbing beans.

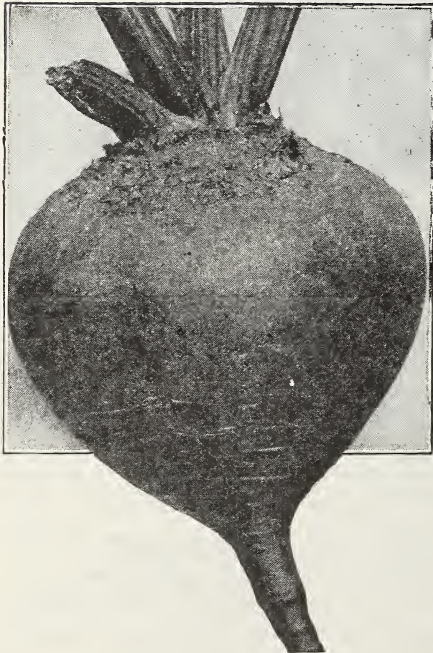
LIMA BEANS are either bush or pole type—both must be planted after danger of frost and when the ground has warmed, usually when the Soft Maples are in full leaf, is a safe guide.

The Bush form can be planted earlier and is much the hardier (except our Frost Proof Lima—Pole). The Bush Lima is sown 2 inches deep in drills, seed about 4 inches apart, rows 2 feet apart—and bears earlier. Pole Limas are grown on trellises or poles, same as the pole variety of snap beans. Few pole Limas succeed continuously every year in the latitude of Chicago, (except our Frost Proof, which bears the last of July) as their maturity usually extends over September 10th to 15th. In the past two years, large Limas were successfully grown in this vicinity as the summer season was not broken by frost until October.

WHEN TO PICK AND COOK SNAP BEANS

All Beans for "snaps" (pods used), should be picked and eaten when $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. At this stage, they have a delicious flavor, vastly superior to that contained in the long growth. The latest stage when snap beans are the best in quality, is just before the period when the seeds are visibly swollen in the pod.

Lincoln's Blood Orange Beet



A very fine-grained, sweet and deep blood-red globe beet. Better for home gardens than a market sort. Has no coarse fibre or stringiness and is particularly esteemed for buttering, salads or canning. The large percentage of sugar imparts a tastiness that pleases even the person who never before liked beets. We have a large annual sale of this variety and therefore know it fills every requirement demanded by particular gardeners.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; 90c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.65 lb.

"SEEDS GOOD FOR SHORT SEASONS"

"I will get some of your seeds next year. Your beets are the best I ever did see. I consider your seeds very good because the season here is short.

F. A. McDONALD, Milton, North Dakota."

Lincoln's Detroit Dark Red Beet

The Standard of Excellence—First in Flavor, Uniformity and Color

More Detroit Dark Red Beets are planted than any other variety. It is always of first importance to plant selected seed of a good strain. The almost universal partiality of old gardeners and experienced farmers, for this strain is conclusive proof of its quality and flavor. If planted early, the beets are ready in June when they are half grown and at which stage these delicious roots are in their prime. Lincoln's Detroit Dark Red is globe shaped with a slender tap-root and attractive foliage. The skin is smooth deep red, with a tender flesh of a deep blood color. Every garden should include an early planting for June Beets and a second planting made before July first, for fall roots to store for the winter. If harvested without bruising, they can be packed in a box of dirt—a layer of beets, then a layer of dirt, continuing the alternate layers until the box is full—and placed in a cool cellar, where they are available all winter long and up to April of the following year.

Price, 10c pkt.; 20c oz.; 60c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.40 lb.

Sugar Beets

Lincoln's Klein Wanzleben

Danish Grown Seed—Very Choice

To grow beets for a sugar factory, plant 6 to 8 lbs. of seed per acre in drills or rows about 30 inches apart. When the plants are up 2 or 3 inches, thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row. **Do not cultivate** after the roots begin to form. Keep down the weeds. Sugar Beets will run from 12 to 20 tons to the acre and are of immense value at this time, either to sell to sugar factory or as a fattener for stock. The percentage of sugar is 12 to 14 per cent by weight. An acre of Beets is estimated to produce 2,500 to 4,000 pounds of sugar. Lincoln's Klein Wanzleben is cultivated almost exclusively for sugar because of its very high percentage of saccharine matter. It also is generally favored because a liberal cropper on average soils.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 20c. oz.; 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.45 lb. Write for low price on quantity.

Mangels for Live Stock and Poultry

CULTURE. Sow in drills (rows) 16 inches apart, thin to stand about 8 inches from each other in the row, 8 to 12 lbs. of seed to the acre. The average yield is 20 tons, but 40 to 50 tons to the acre are not infrequent.

Write for quantity price.

Lincoln's Sludstrup Mangel

Imported Seed—Grown in Denmark

Awarded first-class certificate by the Danish Government, this recognition being the highest honor for an agricultural product attainable in that country. To obtain such especial distinction, great importance to agricultural wealth must be clearly established.

Lincoln's Sludstrup is a large, long, thick, heavy, yellow beet growing with the upper half above ground, which makes harvesting easy and inexpensive. The texture is more delicate than other Mangels and the food value of the first order. Specimens weighing 15 to 20 lbs. are not unusual. The average type desired

by farmers weighs 8 to 10 lbs. The weight is regulated by thinning so that the Mangels stand about 8 inches apart in the row. Should they be planted very thinly, the size and weight is increased. Eight pounds of seed will plant an acre in drills—rows about 30 inches apart for horse cultivation. In Great Britain and other countries, Mangels take the place of much forage. About ten pounds of sliced roots constitute a daily ration for sheep and a larger quantity boiled and mixed with meal constitutes a valued feed for hogs. Twenty to thirty pounds sliced or pulped for dairy cows can be substituted for forage. Apart from the food elements contained in the Mangel, it has the noticeable action of sharpening the appetite of dairy cows, increasing their consumption of other food, invariably increasing the flow of milk. Horses are also benefited by an occasional feed of this succulent root, giving zest to the appetite and effecting a toning up, or conditioning of the animal. Poultry not only relish Mangels but thrive on cooked or raw sliced roots. There are many claims of increased egg production from feeding Sludstrup. The cost of growing and feeding Mangels to poultry and livestock is extremely low, as a small acreage will produce a large tonnage.

Sludstrup is easily stored until spring if harvested without bruising and kept in a cool cellar or pits. In cutting the tops after harvesting leave an inch of the stem to prevent bleeding.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 20c. oz.; 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.50 lb.; \$9.75 8 lbs.

Lincoln's Mammoth Red Mangel

Grows to very large size, is red in color and very productive.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 20c. oz.; 45c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.35 lb.

Golden Tankard

Danish Grown Seed

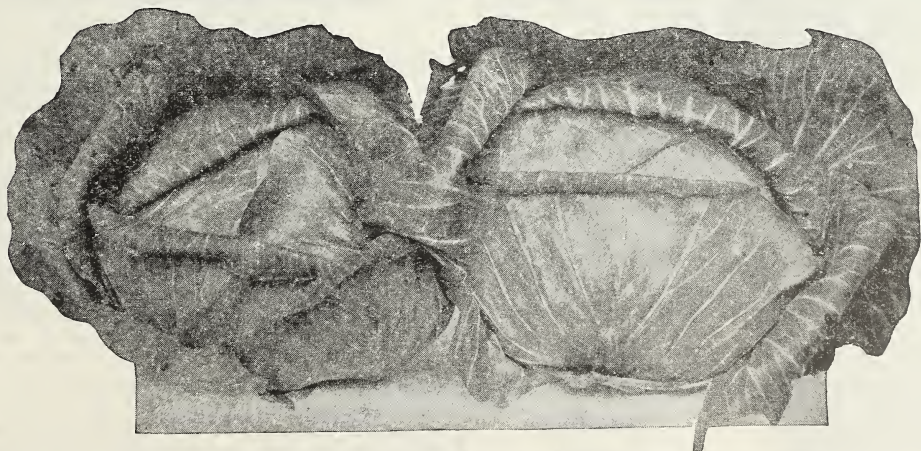
A standard variety with Dairymen—also a valuable feed for sheep, hogs, cattle and poultry. Easily grown and stored for winter. Golden Tankard is a heavy cropper showing yields of 30 tons to the acre under good cultivation, has a large saccharine percentage, and good form, being cylindrical with small neck. It is easily lifted out of the ground, making harvesting inexpensive. The flesh is golden yellow.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 45c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 80c. lb.

Lincoln's Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage

Choice Imported Danish Grown Seed

The Standard for Great Solid Crisp Heads—Perfect Keeper



Our seed of this splendid cabbage is grown by experts in Denmark who have 50 years of expert growing experience in producing premium grade seed. This is invaluable to all gardeners who desire the best strain obtainable. Premium Flat Dutch produces very large, round, uniform flattened heads. Even under unfavorable conditions, it is considered a leading late Fall and Winter cabbage. A perfect keeper and shipper. Beautiful in appearance and finest quality. As a market sort it always brings the top price. Under any conditions, whether in private or commercial gardens, it is the variety mainly relied on for Fall and Winter use. Nearly everyone knows Our Premium Flat Dutch. Grown with ease, it is the prime favorite in salads, slaw, boiled or however served.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 40c. oz.; \$1.25 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$3.50 lb.

Danish Ball Head Cabbage

Lincoln's Superior Strain of Danish Grown Seed

Our Danish Ballhead is an ideal Fall and Winter sort. No other Cabbage keeps better, and few remain in an equally solid marketable condition. One of the hardest varieties known—a vigorous grower and enormous yielder. Needs very little trimming because of the absence of many surplus leaves. If any Cabbage can be consistently described as having a head "like iron" Ballhead is the one. Lincoln's Ballhead grows luxuriantly under practically all conditions, withstanding hot weather, and because it stands well off the ground, seldom rots in overly wet seasons. Nearly every large grower will assert that Ball Head is a prime variety for large production of solid heads.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 35c. oz.; \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; \$2.90 lb.

Red Cabbage

Danish Stone Head

The best red variety. Heads of uniform size and invincible solidity. Color perfect and season fairly early, if grown from hotbed plants, otherwise, a big Fall leader for late Red Cabbage. Retains its fine flavor indefinitely and can be relied upon as a keeper.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 35c. oz.; \$1.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$3.25 lb.; \$14.50 5 lbs.

Copenhagen Market Cabbage

Danish Grown Seed

A very early medium size, quick maturing strain of the very highest quality. Forms the hardest, whitest heads of any early variety and is greatly prized by experienced planters for its rare flavor. Every gardener who grows early Cabbage, invariably includes this really superior sort in his list.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 35c. oz.; \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.90 lb.; \$12.75 5 lbs.

CARROTS

Lincoln's Pie or Marmalade Carrot

A medium sized variety of very sweet flavor, quite prolific, and exceptional good keepers. Liked by all who try them, because of their fine texture and delicious flavor. Used for making Pies, Pickling, etc., also excellent for general use.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. oz.; 75c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Lincoln's Selected Carrots

Danvers—Half Long

The leading main crop carrot. A medium large, orange red variety, averaging 6 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across the crown, very vigorous, sweet and fine grained, and is a keeper without a fault. Stored in sand or dry dirt in a cool basement or out doors in a pit below the frost line, it remains in perfect condition all winter. Prefers a loamy soil, where the root growth will have ample opportunity to develop. Should be thinned to stand 5 inches apart in the row.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. oz.; \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; \$2.00 lb.

Lincoln's French Chantenay Carrot

Our carefully selected seed assures especially desirable roots of this splendid home garden

variety. The skin is unusually smooth, with fine-grained, sweet flesh—practically no core, and flavor unsurpassed. Very widely grown and a standard high bred root. A few rows will supply the average household all summer long.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. oz.; 75c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.50 lb.

Lincoln's Guerande Carrot

Especially desirable for spring and early summer. Makes a short, thick root that flourishes in shallow soils, where long varieties will not completely form. The quality is excellent, and flesh continues tender and sweet several weeks after maturity. It is ready for use in soups, creamed, or otherwise served, when still small. One of the best varieties for cold frames, as well as outdoor culture.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. oz.; 75c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.50 lb.

Pickled Carrots

Stew about 2 lbs. of carrots until thoroughly cooked. Prepare syrup consisting of $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of water, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of vinegar, 2 cups of brown sugar, adding mixed spices and a pinch of salt. Put cooked carrots into this syrup and cook until juice has permeated the carrots. They will compare favorably with spiced peaches—always quarter the large roots.

Carrot Candy—Old Hebrew

(From War Recipe Book)

Grate one cup of raw carrots. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar in one cup of water, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of honey. Cook grated carrots in the above mixture over a slow fire until clear. Then stir in a cup of chopped almonds. Pour on oiled plates and cut in squares. If almonds are not obtainable, try chopped peanuts or other nuts.

Carrot Culture

Carrot seed is slow to germinate and should be planted in moist earth. Irrigation or thorough sprinkling is necessary to obtain a uniform stand should the ground dry out and remain so after planting. Once the leaves show through the ground, the plantation is generally safe.

Sowing should be shallow, not more than an inch in mellow garden soil and less in hard ground. When the seed is covered with earth, press the same firmly with the back of a hoe, or walk lightly over the planted row. This firms the earth about the seed, so moisture can be absorbed, thereby effecting germination. Plant outdoors as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 12 to 14 inches apart.

Carrots can be eaten at any stage of growth.



CARROT PIE

Many people reading this statement will doubt that pie, can be made from carrots equally as good, as from the sweetest pumpkin. The true fact is, nevertheless, that your family cannot tell the difference between pie made from Lincoln's Pie Carrots and the finest variety of Pumpkin.

HOW TO MAKE IT

1 tea cup full of stewed AND mashed carrots (Lincoln's Pie variety).

1 level teaspoonful of salt.

1/8 teaspoonful of mace (or nutmeg).

1 level teaspoonful of cinnamon.

2/3 tea cup of sugar.

1 beaten egg, well mixed into the above, (or two eggs, reserving one white well whipped to be added to the top of the pie if desired).

Pour over the above as mixed, two cups of milk boiling hot, (or better, one cup of milk and one cup of cream, boiling hot).

Fill pie pan with the above and put into oven quickly.

If filled into uncooked crust use hot oven. If filled into cooked crust use a medium hot oven.

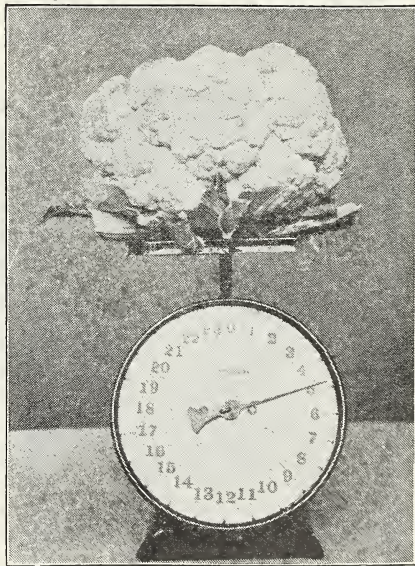
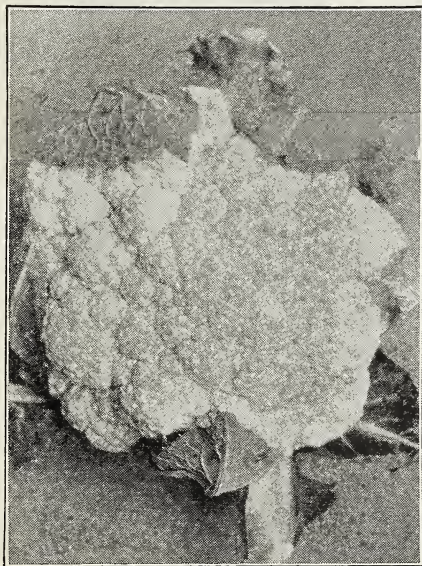
We would be glad to hear from anyone trying our carrots in pie, expressing their opinion on the result.

CAULIFLOWER

Danish Grown Seed

Heads will not form on plants grown from inferior or old weak seed. Cauliflower seed is always necessarily high priced and the very choicest sure heading strains can never be cheap, owing to the high priced expert supervision and labor, as well as the exacting climatic and soil conditions prerequisite to its perfect development. Failures with cauliflower, although occasionally caused by bad growing conditions, are mostly traceable to poor quality seed stock. We pride ourselves on the possession of the very best obtainable fresh seed that can be entirely depended upon by home gardeners and market growers.

Further, our prices for this Imported Danish Grown Seed is really very low, when compared with many other stocks. We invite large growers to write us for quantity price, with guaranty of germination, purity and derivation.



Lincoln's Early Snowball Cauliflower

As an early variety Snowball Cauliflower leads all strains in American gardens. In most sections of the United States, the best crop comes from seed planted out doors about May 15th and transplanted late in June or early July, the plants making their best growth during the cooler weather in the late Summer and Fall.

Lincoln's Snowball Cauliflower, grown from seed planted in green house or hotbed in February, and transplanted after frost, produces perfect heads, white as snow, by June 15th. It is the best for forcing under glass in the winter, for which it is adapted by reason of its quick growth and sureheading quality.

Price, 25c pkt.; \$1.00 ¼ oz.; \$2.80 oz.; \$9.75 ¼ lb.

Danish Giant or Dry Weather Cauliflower

The largest type grown and equal to any claimed to be the best. Massive, pure snow white heads of finest texture and superb flavor, suitable for the average soil, but rewards the growers handsomely if planted in good, well manured loam, and regular culture is given the growing plants. It seems to yield plentifully under the adverse conditions of drought, hence the name, and for this reason has supplanted all other varieties in dry sections. Given good growing conditions, Danish Giant yields a handsome Mammoth, snowy head of finest texture on practically every plant.

Price, 20c pkt.; 75c ¼ oz.; \$2.00 oz.; \$28.00 lb.

Swiss Chard



Grown for greens, and used the same as spinach, the leaves being available all summer as well as during the fall.

Cook the leaves as you do spinach and the stem in cream as asparagus. The leaves reach great size, 20 inches and more in length. The plant is practically perpetual, if the leaves are continually cut off. Resists cold down to 25 degrees above zero. In addition to supplying tasty greens for the table, it is a valuable feed for poultry, sheep, and livestock. Chard is a vigorous grower and has few insect enemies. Black flies, and in some years a black beetle, materially damages the mid-summer crop.

Lucullus Swiss Chard, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Imported seed.

White Swiss, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Imported seed.

Lincoln's Abundance Cucumber

Big Yields—Deep Green—Very Slim

Few Seeds—First Quality

Lincoln's Abundance is an enormous cropper of long, slender very dark bluish green fruits with few seeds. Ideal for slicing in salads, and for pickling and preserves. The very dark color adds an attractiveness not possessed by other sorts. The length is about 8 inches—sometimes longer. In quality, Abundance invariably pleases, whether forced in the greenhouse or grown out of doors.

Price, 10c pkt.; 40c oz.; \$3.25 lb.

Improved Long Green Cucumber

Very long, slim and deep green with few seeds. If grown on good ground, the fruits will reach 15 inches in length. Extra crisp, firm flesh, and excellent for slicing. Must be kept picked to prolong the bearing period. When ripe they are sought after for pickling.

Price, 10c pkt.; 25c oz.; 90c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.75 lb.

Chicago Pickling Cucumber

An enormous cropper of fine quality fruit. Standard for pickles. Should be picked for such use when about 3 inches long. This splendid variety grows in clusters and with average weather conditions, will bear unlimited numbers of small crisp cucumbers, which are in great demand by the housewife and bring good prices at the salting station.

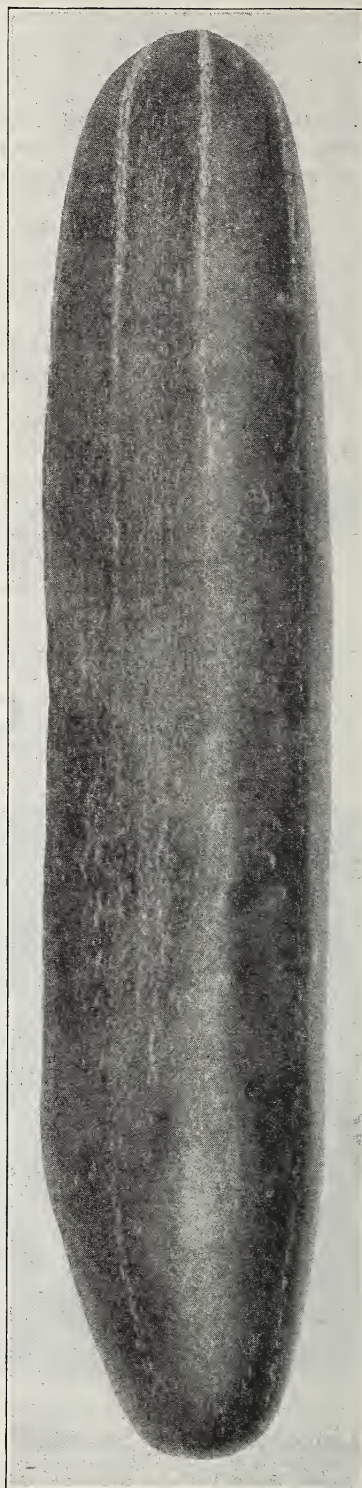
Price, 10c pkt.; 25c oz.; 75c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.85 lb.; \$6.50 5 lbs.

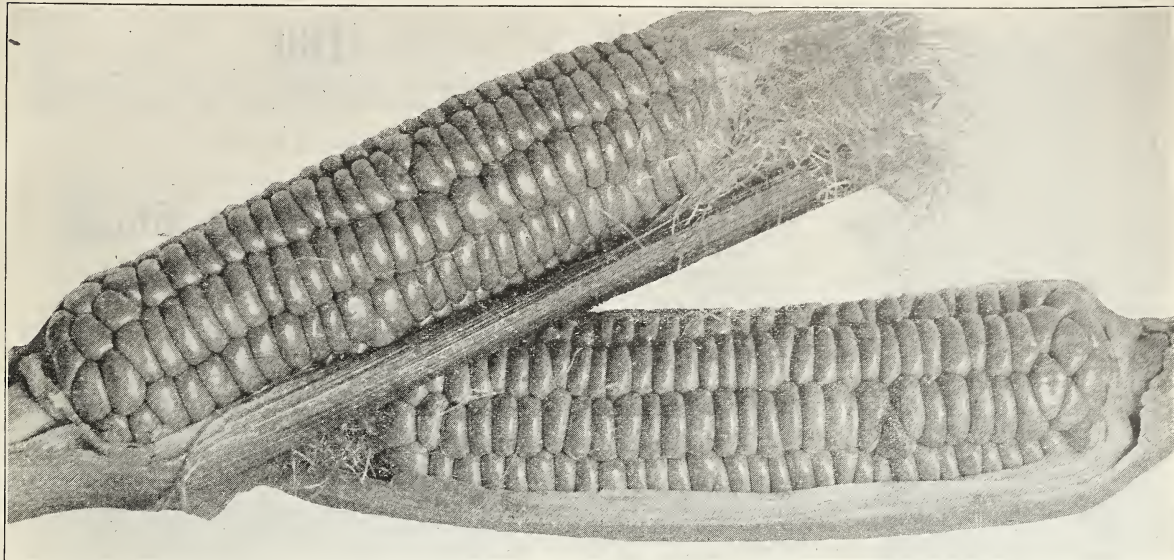
Lincoln's Perfect White Plume Celery

Blanches Quickly and Completely. Good for Early and Late

White Plume is the oldest self-blanching variety, and is more in demand than ever. Most attractive in appearance, it is easily grown in all gardens. Under ordinary conditions, if started early, it is ready to blanch in September, and is fit for use a few days later. The brittle stalks, delicately formed, are crowned with graceful ornamental foliage. In this, it lends itself to beautifying the table, as well as pleasing everyone with its delicious flavor and crisp tenderness. The most particular and fastidious gardeners are delighted with White Plume.

Price, 10c pkt.; 35c oz.; 95c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.75 lb.





Lincoln's Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

One of the Very Best for Small Gardens. A Small Ear of Superb Quality

Our seed this year is Michigan grown. We claim it is the best obtainable anywhere. Golden Bantam is an extra early variety of surpassing quality and reliability. Now universally known, it has completely overcome the old popular prejudice against yellow sweet corns. The ears are 6 to 8 inches long, 8 to 10 rowed, and usually grow two on stalk. Owing to the size of the stalk—about 5 feet, it can be planted one foot apart in rows 2½ feet distant, thereby assuring a greater number of ears than the larger eared sorts. The dry seed is wrinkled, has less starch than many smooth varieties and for this reason can be planted extra early where other kinds may rot in cold ground. Should always be planted in moist soil for a quick start. If you plant only a small plot, soak the seed from one to two hours. Our strain will generally produce ears for the table in 60 to 65 days of good growing weather. Golden Bantam is considered the very sweetest yellow corn grown and fulfills the expectations of quality anticipated by every one who grows it. Successive plantings made every ten days will give a continued supply of delicious ears over a long period. Or plant Black Mexican, Lincoln's Narrow Grain and Country Gentleman when you sow Bantam and you will have a succession of fine ears with a delightful change in variety as these splendid varieties are ready after Bantam.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. ½ lb.; 45c. lb.; \$2.00 5 lbs.

Leonard's Narrow Grain Sugar Corn

Entirely new to most planters, having been perfected but a few years ago. A sensational variety entirely distinct from all others in size of ear, stalk growth and productiveness. The largest eared sweet corn grown, measuring 9 to 12 inches in length, with 18 to 26 rows of very narrow and unusually deep kernels on a small cob. The stalk is medium heavy, but grows to an unusual height for sugar corn and frequently produces two ears. It makes phenomenal yields of beautiful ears highly flavored, rich, juicy, and sugary, and is in great demand by market growers and canners. Matures a week before Country Gentleman.

Price, 15c. pkt.; 25c. ½ lb.; 40c. lb.; \$1.90 5 lbs.; \$2.95 10 lbs.

Lincoln's Country Gentleman or "Shoe Peg" Sugar Corn

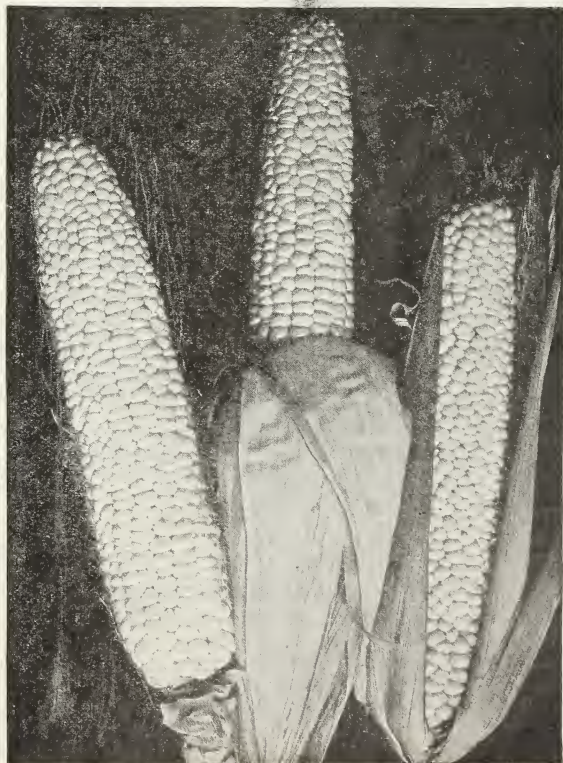
Pearly White, Sweet, Juicy, Plump Kernels

Planted for Its Quality and Productivity

Our seed has been maintained pure and true by careful selection and segregation from other varieties. It is only this painstaking and experience seed selection that preserves meritorious strains from mixing and otherwise deteriorating. Country Gentleman has been famous for years all over the United States and in many foreign countries as well. Properly grown, it is the delight of the epicure and a luxury within the reach of everybody. The kernels are nearly round at the end, but of great depth, the cob being unusually small; you might call it a core.

Of nectar-like sweetness, tender and delicious, it remains useable longer than many other varieties. The ears measure about 9 inches, and the plant often produces three to a stalk. True Country Gentleman matures slowly, arriving at full perfection in time to replace the earlier varieties.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 25c. ½ lb.; 40c. lb.; \$1.80 5 lbs.





**Black
Mexican
Sugar Corn**

Growers of this variety claim it to surpass every other in sugary tastiness. Without doubt, our strain of Black Mexican is at least equal in sweetness to any other Corn grown. For a home garden sort it is ideal, and follows the early varieties in bearing—not as early as Bantam, but equally as fine in quality. The color when ripe is bluish black, but if picked when prime for boiling—in the milk stage—will cook practically white.

Old growers have written us that they always allow a good quantity to mature for popping corn in the winter, as it is represented that this variety is not only one of the superior varieties of sugar corn, but will pop when thoroughly ripe and dry. Try it.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c ½ lb.; 45c lb.; \$1.90 5 lbs.

**Stowell's
Evergreen
Sweet Corn**

Plant for Late Crop

A very good standard late variety for home use or market. Favorably known to all who grow Sweet Corn. The ears are good size, with deep white grains, very tender and sugary. Evergreen continues useable for a long time after reaching the "Roasting ear" stage. Matures late.

Price, 10c pkt.; 25c ½ lb.; 40c lb.; \$1.60 5 lbs.

OUR CORN GIVES SATISFACTION

"Your Golden Bantam corn is the best I have ever grown. By planting every ten days we have had a continued succession of delicious ears all summer long. Also, the other seeds sent gave most pleasing results. Put my name down for a catalog in 1920.

J. E. B. LAUDER,
Dixon, Ill."

Dill

Easily grown in any garden. The stems and blossoms are indispensable to supply the flavor for dill pickles.

Price, 10c pkt.; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

**Lincoln's Perfect Black
Beauty Egg Plant**

Produces a big crop of shapely, purplish black fruit of large size and superb quality.

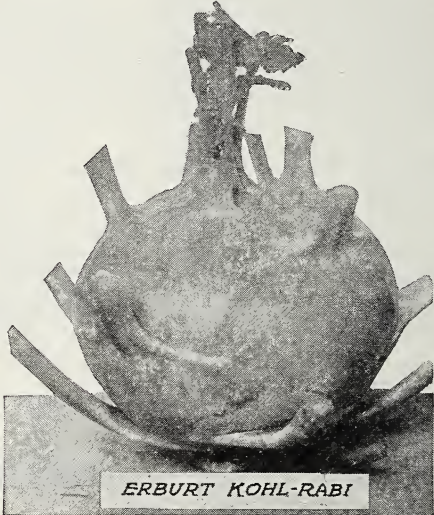
The plant makes a strong growth, with many branches, all sufficiently strong to support the massive fruits; and compact enough for small space. Two to three weeks earlier than other sorts. It is a heavy cropper and produces 8 to 10 handsome large fruits to the plant. Egg plant, fully matured, may be stored in a warm, dry place at the approach of frosty nights, where they will keep in good condition for an extended time.

Price, 10c pkt.; 50c oz.; \$1.75 ¼ lb.

Kohlrabi

Early White Vienna

An odd branch of the cabbage family, which develops a bulb 3 to 5 inches in diameter, just above the ground. This bulb is particularly tender and tasty when half grown, and combines the flavor of a very sweet tur-



nip and head lettuce. A splendid addition to every garden—can be sown early, or plants started in a cold frame or hotbed and transferred to the open in April.

Price, 10c pkt.; 40c oz.; \$1.40 ¼ lb.; \$5.00 lb.

**Black Seeded Simpson
Lettuce**

A reliable, all-season, crisp, tender leaf lettuce. Adaptable to all soils and very quick in growth, furnishing fresh appetizing leaves very early in the season. Not as good for hot summer months as the Cos types.

Price, 10c pkt.; 25c oz.; 65c ¼ lb.; \$1.95 lb.

Dasheen, the New Vegetable

The Potato's Only Rival

Planting and Cooking Directions with Each Order



A 5-Lb. Dasheen Tuber

We call the Dasheen a new vegetable because it is new in this country, but in fact it has been grown for years in China, and is known in various parts of Europe and Asia, and in some localities in South America.

The Dasheen is grown principally as a root crop, the tubers being used the same as Irish potatoes. The tubers sometimes reach a weight of more than 6 pounds each. One hill will produce on good, rich soil 10 pounds or more of tubers, and in rare instances 18 to 22 pounds of Dasheens have been taken from a single hill. Crops of 600 to 900 bushels per acre have been produced.

From the interest that has already developed among Southern farmers who have become even slightly acquainted with the Dasheen, it surely looks as though this crop is destined to be of great importance to that section of the country. It can be grown as a summer crop in a region where the potato must be grown almost entirely as a spring crop, for it ripens its tubers in the early fall and furnishes them for the table at a season when Northern grown potatoes have to be shipped in.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture report 1,400 bushels from less than 5 acres in Florida, and on their different experimental grounds have secured yields of 450 bushels to the acre.

Mr. A. I. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, has this to say regarding the Dasheen: "Although the Dasheen is still mostly confined to the South, yet I might say that we are now growing our third crop here in Northern Ohio, and I feel more and more satisfied that it can be grown profitably all over our Northern states; and will ultimately prove to be one of our most nourishing and toothsome vegetables."

The "Country Gentleman" published the following regarding it: "Not only does the Dasheen promise well as a market crop once the public generally has recognized its merits, but in the meantime it is capable of furnishing food for home consumption. Its food value is higher than the potato, and about fifty per cent more protein and fifty per cent more starch. The flavor of the Dasheen is decidedly richer and more tempting than that of the potato."

Robert A. Young, of the Department of Agriculture, says that in more ways than one the Dasheen outdoes the potato.

Land that is too wet for ordinary crops can be used to advantage in growing Dasheens. They can be grown on lands that are subject to short overflows that would ruin most other crops, thus making much land available for foods crops that is now considered worthless. They may also be successfully grown in hot, dry regions, as has been demonstrated by tests in Arizona and in the desert regions of Southern California.

The Dasheen can be used in almost any way that Irish Potatoes or Sweet Potatoes can be used. They can be evapo-

rated and ground into meal or flour, and for that purpose they are far superior to the potato, as they are drier. The flour is excellent when used in soups and gruels. Dasheen flour, when used with wheat or rye flour, makes most delicious griddle cakes, biscuits and bread. The griddle cakes do not become heavy by standing. Some 3,000 pounds of flour were produced from 200 bushels of tubers, and this flour was used experimentally by co-operators in cooking and baking. It is expected that many mills will be built for making this flour as soon as a sufficient supply of the tubers can be grown.

The stems, when grown under a box or barrel, so as to be bleached, are equal to asparagus. The Department of Agriculture says: "The shoots are very tender and have a delicate flavor, suggestive of mushrooms. There are probably few plants so well suited for forcing purposes as the Dasheen." Experiments carried on by the Battle Creek Sanitarium, at Battle Creek, Mich., indicate that 5 to 8 crops of these delicate shoots can be harvested. First cutting can be made in about 35 days after tubers are set in ground, and subsequent ones at intervals of 10 to 14 days.

Planting should be done as early in the spring as conditions of soil and climate will permit. For field culture the tubers are planted singly and entire, not more than 2 to 3 inches deep in hills 3 feet apart, the distance between rows being 4 feet. This will permit horse cultivation. In cultivating during the summer the soil should be gradually drawn to the plants and the ground kept free from weeds, but require little cultivation after large enough to shade the ground.

In growing Dasheens there seems to be no disease or insect enemy to contend with, as there is in growing potatoes. No dreaded potato bugs to be poisoned; no rot, scabs, blight, mildew or other troubles.

The leaves are large and very ornamental, resembling closely the *Caladium Esculentum*, or Elephant's Ear. Every town and city garden should plant a few of these interesting plants to see what the people in other parts of the world raise for food.

As our stock of tubers is limited, we would recommend that you send your order early.

Choice seed tubers, 3 for 40c; 6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.00. Postage 10 cents. (Order for 12 and over by express.) Our pamphlet giving cultural directions and recipes for preparing and cooking the Dasheen, free with each order.



A Dasheen Plant

It is a safe guide, in buying seeds, to require fresh, selected stocks. Although old seeds frequently show good germination, conditions of storage and handling may affect their vitality and vigor when planted.

"I am very well satisfied with all the seed I bought from you, and will grow no other so long as I can get yours.

J. EHRENBURG,
4315 No. Winchester Ave.,
Chicago, Ill."

Lincoln's Marble Heart Cos Lettuce

For the Amateur Gardener Who Has Never Succeeded with Head Lettuce.

Marble Heart is a universal strain that will find its way into all home gardens. Unaffected by the usual climatic changes, it thrives from April to October in continued succession of magnificent heads about 8 to 10 inches long. To the grower who has failed with other varieties, we earnestly urge a trial of this splendid self heading sort. Although withstanding more neglect and abuse than any other variety, it responds wonderfully to good cultivation and decent moist soil by rewarding the attentive gardener with a 90 per cent stand of crisp, solid, tender heads. In order to get large, crisp heads, it must be thinned or transplanted to stand eight to ten inches apart. Plant April to August.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 3 pkts., 25c.; 45c. oz.; \$1.00 ¼ lb.



Lincoln's Trianon Cos Lettuce

Trianon Cos in the Best of the Romaine Varieties.

Always forms long and attractive heads, if thinned to stand 8 to 10 inches apart. Cos Lettuce has a distinct pleasing flavor. The leaves are long and oval-shaped, easily blanched by gathering the outer leaves at the top and loosely tying with soft string. Trianon is grown to advantage where the average varieties do not make heads. It will also continue to produce during the summer months and is little affected by hot weather. The whole plant is crisp, tender and unusually palatable.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 35c. oz.; 90c. ¼ lb.

Lincoln's Big Boston Lettuce

A Large Cabbage Lettuce, Producing Solid, Massive, Crisp White Heads.

A standard variety, proven of great value and increasing in use every season. Big Boston is more extensively grown for heads either in the private garden or for sale, than any other sort. Whether grown in the open for early or Fall use, or in frames for Spring, or raised in greenhouses for Winter, it is found everywhere good head Lettuce is grown. Growers are invariably pleased with the large splendid solid, creamy-white heads, closely packed with perfectly blanched leaves, crisp, sweet and tender. This splendid variety makes a beautiful plant, with few outside leaves. While it succeeds in all seasons, it is better adapted for very early or late Fall culture. Large areas are grown in the vicinity of nearly all big cities. Florida produces thousands of acres of Big Boston for the Northern markets.

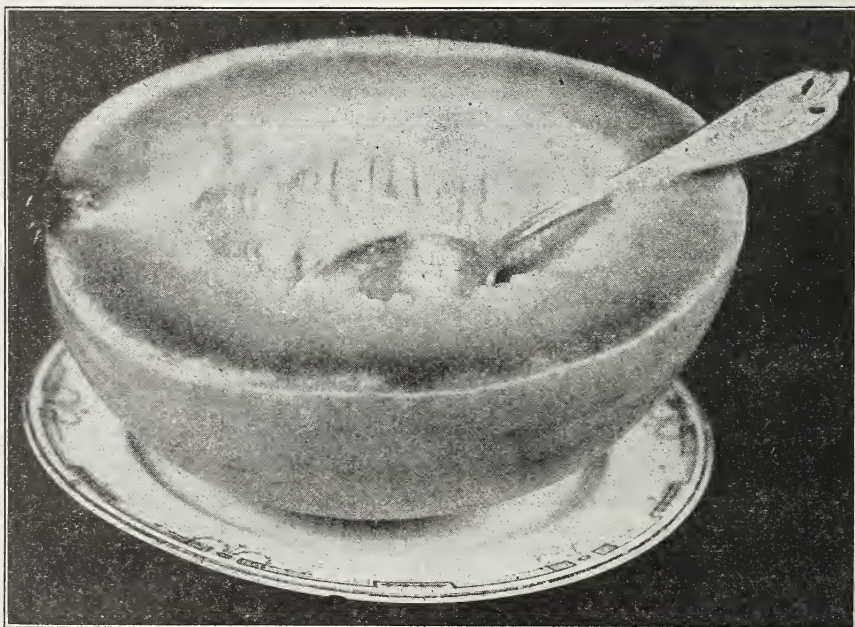
Price, 10c. pkt.; 30c. oz.; 80c. ¼ lb.; \$2.10 lb.

Honey Dew Muskmelon

THE SWEETEST OF ALL MELONS

Can be raised anywhere with 95 to 110 days of growing weather. In the North, grow plants in cold frame or hotbed and transplant the same as Tomato plants.

Contrary to the culture recommended by some garden books you can safely and successfully sow melon seed two inches apart in a hotbed or cold frame, and transplant to the open ground without losing one plant. Do not attempt transplanting from the hotbed to a cold frame before setting in the open but remove direct from the hotbed to their permanent location out doors. Try this without using dirt bands—sods or boxes. Honey Dew is a pollinated cross of the African Casaba and the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. Although having the appearance of a Casaba, it is absolutely distinct in taste. Honey Dew brings more money as a market melon than any other known variety. It is the very sweetest of all cantaloupes. The supremely delicious flavor has never been equalled by any other variety. Honey Dew can be picked as soon as the melon "slips off," or can with little pressure, be pushed off the stem. It remains in perfect condition for two months or more after picking. The most easily stored, it has gradually supplemented



many older melons. Plant them this year. (See cut showing thickness of flesh.) Honey Dew weighs 4 to 8 lbs. They prosper everywhere. We grew hundreds of them last year, 17 miles west of Chicago.

Price, 10c. pkt.; 30c. oz.; 90c. ¼ lb.; \$1.50 ½ lb.

COLE'S EARLY WATERMELON

The North Grows as Good Melons as the South When You Plant Cole's Early



Luscious, Large Melons Where They Never Grew Before.

Cole's Early is the easiest to grow of any of the watermelons. Failure with other varieties is turned to success with this variety. The best for home garden, on account of its extreme earliness and also because it contains all the qualities necessary for a desirable variety in average soils. In Canada and in sections where watermelons never grew before Cole's Early is supplying the tables of local gardeners just as plentifully and with equally as good melons as in the warm climate of the South.

Produces a liberal crop, the fruit being from 12 to 14 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, and weighs 10 to 15 lbs. Not as large as some, but grows in abundance and is of delicious quality. The deep scarlet melting flesh ripens from center to rind.

The kind to plant in Central and Northern States.

Price, 10c pkt.; 25c oz.; 85c ¼ lb.; \$1.95 lb. (Quantity price on application.)

H. M. Howard of The Howard Company, New Haven, Conn., writes under date of October 3, 1919:

"I had good success with the seeds purchased from you, particularly the Frost Proof Lima and Asparagus Beans."

Lincoln's Ohio Nutmeg Muskmelon

Very Early—Safe for the North—Quality Excellent

Although smaller than the big type of muskmelon, this variety rewards the planter with a sure crop of exceedingly sweet and sugary melons, just the size to serve one on a plate. They will average 1 to 2 lbs.

There is no heavier yielding variety for numbers in average soils. Generally unaffected by dry hot weather; getting its primary growth before the hottest and driest period of summer arrives.

The flesh, although firm, has a pleasing quality of losing substance when eaten, which is described as melting. The seed cavity is reduced to the smallest possible space.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; \$1.00 ¼ lb.

Netted Gem Muskmelon

An ideal melon for the home gardener, as well as a standard sort for truckers.

Netted Gem is very easy to grow from seed in the open ground—not quite as early as Emerald Gem. The melting, sweet, thick green flesh is a revelation to all who have never found a satisfactory melon. The vines are vigorous and set loads of beautifully netted fruit, medium in size, medium early. Try it this year.

Price 10c. pkt.; 25c. oz.; 75c. ¼ lb.

Emerald Gem Muskmelon

There is no better melon grown—flavor cannot be surpassed, flesh salmon colored, thick and very sweet, and ripens down to the skin which is smooth, deep emerald green in color, with a slight netting.

Very early and the first home grown melon in the market. The size is under medium, but what it lacks in dimensions it more than equals in productivity and flavor. The two Gems (netted-green flesh and emerald-salmon flesh) should be grown in every garden.

Price, 10c pkt.; 25c oz.; 75c ¼ lb.

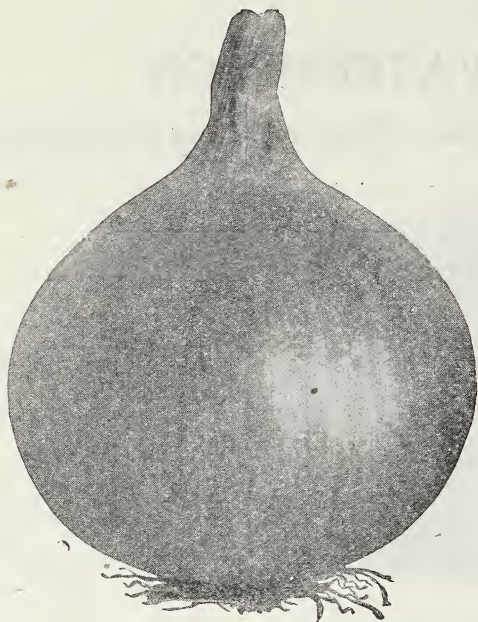
Onion Culture

Plant very early in the spring on well drained, thoroughly tilled soil—light rich loams are the best. Drill the seed (or sow by hand) in rows 14 inches apart, 3 or 4 lbs. to the acre—one ounce will plant a 100-foot of row. If seed is sown by hand, press down the soil with your foot, board or hoe. Cultivate as soon as sprouts show above ground. The greatest enemy, and the cause of 90 per cent of failures, is weeds. Weeds must be completely cleaned out, otherwise failure. With weeds out of the patch, there is little trouble in growing a fine crop.

On good land, yields range up to 1,200 bushels an acre. Our onion seed is equal to the best produced anywhere. It is grown under the supervision of experts—men who have devoted their lives to the growing of onions for seed, maintaining uniformity in type, quality, size, shape and all other points that constitute perfection in breeding and high quality.

Lincoln's choice strains are planted by many of the most successful growers in the United States and other countries.

If you grow an acre or more, let us quote you on quantity.



Lincoln's Southport Yellow Globe Onion

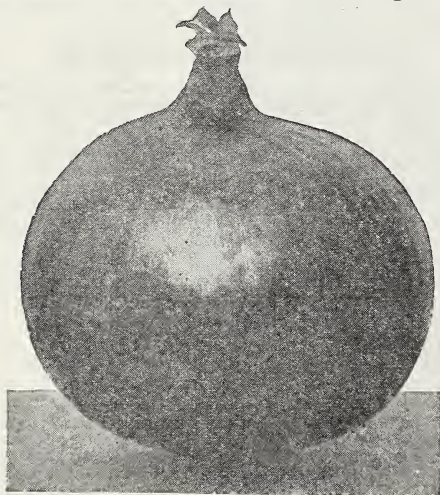
Perfect Globe Shape, Early, Mild, Perfect Keeper

A main crop variety that thrives in any fair soil under good cultivation. Largely grown because of its heavy yields of beautiful globe shaped, highly flavored, yellow skinned, solid white flesh bulbs, and the easiness and safety in keeping for a long time in storage. One of the very best all round sorts which seems to prosper wherever planted. Although there is some variation in shape of varieties usually offered, all planters will find our strain bred to the original type, a perfect sphere, the tops practically disappearing when ripe, leaving the bulb without any apparent neck, clean and solid. Our seed is grown in Ohio under the supervision of men who have devoted their lives to growing perfect onions, true to type, for seed purposes.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.90 lb. Write for quantity price.

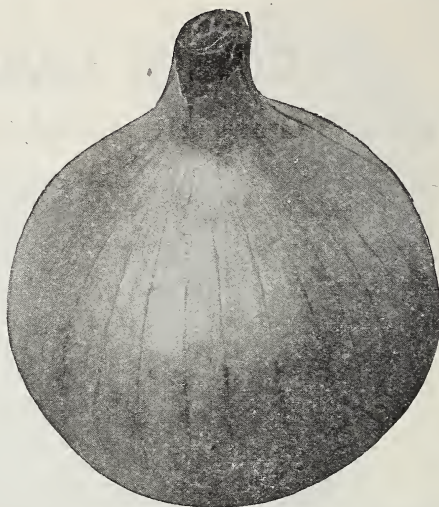
Lincoln's Southport Red Globe Onion

We think this by far the best red-globe variety from every standpoint. The size is medium large, about 3 inches in diameter, skin purplish red with white flesh, tinged with scarlet. Although a little



stronger in flavor than the yellow or white varieties, it is an enormous yielder, sometimes running 800 bushels and over per acre. Very valuable for market, being always in demand at good prices; also an ideal keeper, and a sure grower.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; 90c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$3.00 lb.



Lincoln's Southport White Globe Onion

The Best of the White Globe Varieties.

That there is no better white onion for general culture, is the almost unanimous testimony of thousands of growers of this leading white variety. Sweet—mild—solid—and prolific, it grows everywhere onions are grown, and is not over particular about soil. Although extravagant claims of big yields may be discounted because of the enthusiasm of old time growers of this variety, it is well known that phenomenal successes have been achieved with this top-of-the-list bulb. Not only in market growing districts but in the average home garden Lincoln's Southport White Globe gives entire satisfaction and we warmly urge planters of other sorts to include our perfect type seed in their spring list for trial.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$3.45 lb. Write for quantity price.

Australian Brown Onion

The harvest onion, known to be immense cropper and a ready market sort—about the size of Red Globe, with a brownish skin and white flesh.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; 90c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.75 lb.

Lincoln's Prizetaker Onion

Magnificent, Mammoth, Mild Flavored.

The largest mild-flavored American grown onion—specimens weighing 2 lbs. are frequently reported. As easily grown as any other variety, but must be planted early to secure the largest sized bulbs. The skin is straw color, flesh white, very crisp, sweet, and solid and can be eaten raw with great relish. Prizetaker can be used as green onions when small, and with summer size bulbs in salads, sandwiches, etc. In the fall, the large specimens can be stored, or sold for a fancy price to grocers or other stores specializing in fine produce. The tops dry down rapidly when ripe, leaving practically no neck.

Price, 10c pkt.; 50c oz.; \$1.75 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$4.25 lb.

Leek

Large American Flag

Of the Onion family, but milder in flavor. Does not form a bulb, and is eaten the same as green onions. Also very desirable for flavoring soups, stews and other foods.

The most popular variety is Large American Flag, and especially desirable. Grows to good size, straight and uniform. Is blanched like celery by drawing dirt around the stems. Can be planted early in spring, and is useable until the ground is frozen. Will sometimes keep over winter, if protected.

Price, 10c pkt.; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.65.

Hollow Crown Parsnip

An old stand-by, always good, marrowy and sweet. Parsnips improve in flavor after frost, but do not need either frost or freeze to render them usable. Frost breaks down the tissues and increases the sugar content. They can be left in the ground all winter and used early in the spring before their next growth has developed. The best method of handling parsnips is to dig late—after frost—and before ground freezes. Pack in small boxes and put in a trench covered with dirt and straw litter or weeds. When needed, you can take one box at a time into the house. Or pack in dirt in very cool cellar where the larger matured roots will keep all winter. The small, thin parsnips will not keep satisfactorily.

Fried parsnips in the winter, just out of the pit or trench, not only supplant potatoes, but make a delicious dish never realized by the city man who eats store products.

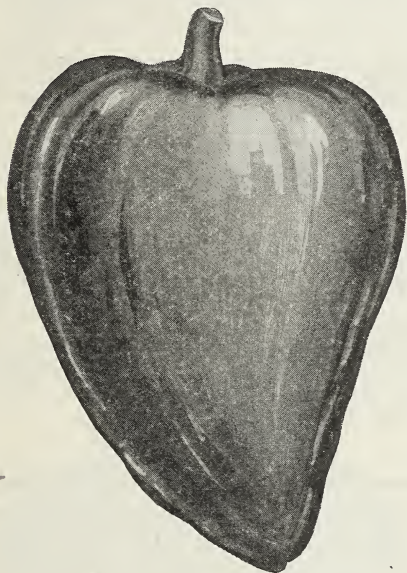
Price, 10c pkt.; 20c oz.; 45c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.50 lb.

Hot Squash Pepper

A Choice Hot Variety For the North.

(Notice—The use of the word "squash" as a part of the name of this desirable fruit cannot be accounted for, but under this title it has been grown for a number of years by many discriminating gardeners, and is also classified commercially by such name. Only the shape can be likened to the squash family.)

The Hot Squash Pepper is new to most growers and is an extraordinary early sort, easy to raise, and pros-



pering in the average garden, either North or South, maturing before Chinese Giant and other early mild varieties. It is one of the very few hot peppers that can be successfully grown in the North. The fruit measures about 3 inches in diameter, and the flesh is very thick, much like the Pimento, and is an enormous cropper. The green or ripe peppers are especially esteemed for stews, soups and other cooked dishes, because of the unusual tastiness imparted to the food in which it is used, the flavoring properties being indescribably superior to the average prepared condiments like black and red peppers, and other seasoning. Hot Squash Peppers are easily canned, either by the reliable, old-fashioned methods, or cold packed, same as sweet peppers. A few plants will add greatly to the beauty and usefulness of every garden.

Price, 15c pkt.; 60c $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; \$1.00 oz.

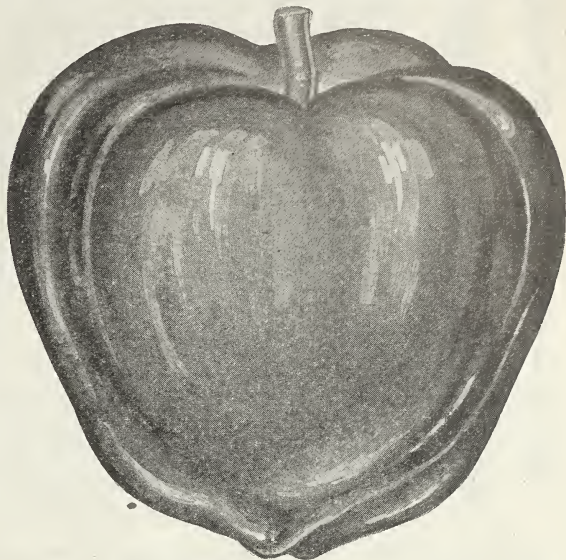
Chinese Giant Pepper

A mammoth pepper, easily grown everywhere. Very heavy cropper, and sure bearer. Quite early and very desirable for general use. It is a very mild variety and can be eaten in the green or ripened stage.

Price, 10c pkt.; 4 pkts. 35c; oz. 65c.

Lincoln's Sweet Apple Pepper (Pimiento)

This pepper is new to a great many gardeners, and we believe it will ultimately supplant many other mild varieties now in the catalogs. Grows in great profusion anywhere, being a fairly early variety. The



luscious flesh is twice as thick as any standard kind, and it is sweet as an apple, many enjoying the ripe fruit right off the plant, eaten out of hand like an apple. It is wholly without pungency, and the skin is readily "slipped" by scalding or burning. In great demand for salads, canning and preserving. We urge every one to plant it this season. The fruit measure 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the top by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Price, 15c pkt.; 4 pkts. 50c.

The Largest Sweet Pepper Grown

Lincoln's Confucious Pepper

Our Confucious Pepper is an improved Chinese Giant with a fine texture of thick flesh and mild flavor. Not as sweet as the Apple Pepper, but of much larger size, specimens measuring over 5 inches wide and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long being common. They bear abundantly and are sometimes so thick on the plant, that they appear as one gigantic mass of fruit. Especially desirable for salads and stuffing. Not only of great value to the small garden, they are also a profitable variety for market because of earliness and certainty to yield every year under adverse conditions.

Price, 10c pkt.; 4 pkts. 50c.

Turnips

DANISH GROWN SEED

Early Snowball

The very sweetest Snowwhite turnip used for early or late crops; keeps perfectly through the winter months in pits or stored. Flavor is superb and continues solid and crisp over a long period.

Price, 10c pkt.; 25c oz.; 80c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.50 lb.; \$9.50 5 lbs.

Purple Top Strap Leaf

Solid, good quality and a good standard sort.

Price, 10c pkt.; 25c oz.; 75c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.90 lb.; \$6.50 5 lbs.

Lincoln's Alaska Peas

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Alaska produces small sized pods, but in remarkable numbers, closely packed with the finest flavored sugar peas you ever ate. Canning factories buy thousands of pounds of Alaska to plant for their canning supply, knowing the invariable dependability and the tremendous bearing qualities of Alaska. In addition, this variety has a flavor unsurpassed for sweetness. If you want to be sure of a crop, plant Alaska.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 55c lb.; \$2.00 5 lbs.

Little Gem Peas

An Extra Early Bush Variety of Medium Height.

The sure crop pea for all home gardens.

We consider Little Gem the ideal variety for the kitchen garden. It is not only early and hardy, but produces a large crop of delicious peas. We include it as particularly desirable for growers who have failed with others, and hope they will give it a thorough trial this year. It is a good companion to our Alaska, and both varieties should be planted one following the other in their order of bearing.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 55c lb.; \$2.00 5 lbs.

Nott's Excelsior Pea

Early, Splendid Quality.

Originated in America and a Standard Variety for Many Years—Very Productive

Medium size, always full of tasty sweet peas. The plant is small, in fact one of the smallest types, rarely more than 16 inches high. Seed is very scarce.

Price, 15c pkt.; 40c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 70c lb.; \$3.00 5 lbs.

Edible Podded Peas

Grey Sugar—Dwarf

The most desirable of this strain—supremely sweet and delicious—eaten “pods and all,” before the peas are fully formed. Cooked the same as snap beans or peas.

Grey Sugar is easier to grow than the high-growing varieties and does not need staking or brush to climb on—enormously productive. We consider this the gem of edible podded sorts.

Price, 15c pkt.; 30c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 55c lb.; \$2.10 5 lbs.

Lincoln's All Summer Spinach

A splendid variety suitable for early or late planting and withstanding summer heat. The large thick leaves remaining in perfect condition for a long period.

Lincoln's All-Summer does not run to seed as readily as other varieties and produces an unusually heavy crop of delicious greens. A reliable variety on which all gardeners can depend. Imported seed.

Price, 10c pkt.; 20c oz.; 45c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.50 lb.

New Zealand Spinach

The seed we offer is imported—1919 crop—fresh, clean stock of unusual high germination and purity, and should not be confused with cheap and old grades that show a large percentage of dead grains and very low germination. It is because of the usual low quality of New Zealand Spinach that many plantings do not come up. We ask no more for our superior grades than is demanded for average lots.

New Zealand is an all season variety from which the leaves can be continuously used throughout the summer and fall, new foliage immediately being developed by the plant. The quality is equal to any of the standard spinach varieties.

Price, 10c pkt.; 20c oz.; 50c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.75 lb.

Cheese Pumpkins or Kentucky Field

Very popular for pies and general table use. Noted for large yields of big creamy golden fruit. Very thick orange colored flesh of fine grain. The quality is superb. As a keeper, this variety is surpassed by none. Very valuable for both home and market. Grows to very large size if forced with manure.

Price, 10c pkt.; 20c oz.; 85c lb. Get quantity price.

Lincoln's Mammoth Pumpkin

Our Seeds Are From Specimens Weighing Up to 200 Pounds

The largest known variety. Planted with a shovelful of rotted stable manure beneath the hill, you can raise the largest specimen grown in your neighborhood. Mammoth is of fair quality for cooking, but not equal in texture, sweetness and flavor to the Cheese Pumpkin or Boston Sugar. It is good stock and poultry feed.

Price, 10c pkt.; 35c oz.; \$1.10 4 oz.; \$3.50 lb.

Boston Sugar Pumpkin

A leading pie and market variety, averaging 8 to 15 lbs. and more if well grown. Very sweet, with thick, rich, golden flesh. Does well in the corn patch, and is seldom disturbed by insects.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; \$2.00 lb.

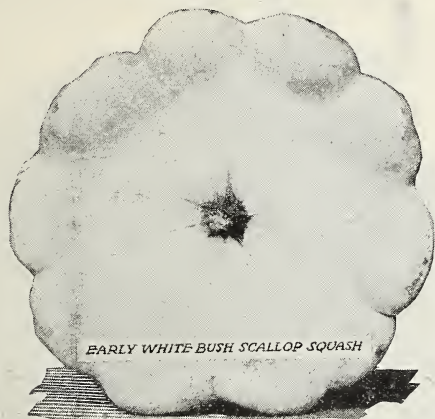
Squash—How to Grow

Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, spacing the hills 6 to 8 feet apart. If possible, deposit a small shovel of rotted stable manure in each hill, placing 4 inches of dirt over the same.

Plant seeds in the dirt above the manure and the roots will soon avail themselves of the fertilizer to your great reward in specimen squashes. When the plants are 4 to 8 inches high, thin out, leaving only 2 or 3 strong plants in each hill. Spread tobacco dust, slugshot or other effective insect repellent thinly over and around the plants to prevent destruction from striped beetle. However, the worst enemy of the squash is the "borer," a white grub $\frac{1}{2}$ to an inch long, which hatches from an egg deposited by a fly on the vine near the crown. The grub, when hatched, is very small and bores into the vine, 6 or 8 inches from where it joins the main plant, and works and lives inside the vine, eating the tissues, the result being death to the plant. There is absolutely no remedy for borers. The best protection is to use tobacco dust or slugshot and when the vine is about 2 feet long, to cover the joints nearest to the plant with moist soil. Wherever the joint is so covered, roots will form and with this additional support the crop is generally saved.

Do not wait until you find the vine wilting before covering the joints. The presence of the borer can be ascertained from a gummy deposit or "shavings" left by the grub on the base of the vine where he bores in. With us, tobacco dust has been very successful in fighting this destructive pest.

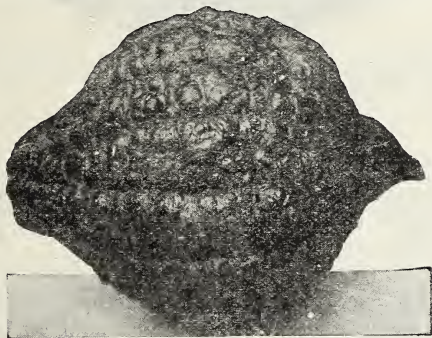
The Cymling or "Patty Pan" Squash (White Bush Scallop)



An old-time variety—just as good, if not a little better than the former strains. A variety hard to improve upon. Fairly early—good yielder—and remarkably fine flavor. Easily grown anywhere.

Price, 10c pkt.; 25c oz.; \$1.85 lb.

Lincoln's Warty Hubbard Squash



The quality squash—dominates the market because of its thick, dry, delicious flesh, and ironclad, warty skin that enables it to remain in storage for a longer period than other varieties, excepting only Red Hubbard. Thoroughly ripe, hard-shelled specimens will keep in a dry, warm basement all winter.

Price, 10c pkt.; 35c oz.; \$1.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.95 lb.

Red Hubbard Squash

Not only very attractive but a strong grower and liberal producer of beautiful large, reddish orange colored specimens, weighing from 10 to 30 lbs. Splendid keeper with marrowy, sweet, thick flesh. One of the very good varieties.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; 90c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$2.65 lb.

Lincoln's Improved Crook-neck Squash

For Summer and Early Winter.

Dependable for an early and ample supply of large fruits. The completely turned neck of the old variety is not as frequent in this strain. Improved Crookneck measures about 20 inches long and is solid, heavy and produced in great profusion on sturdy plants of rather large bushy growth. The color is deep yellow, occa-



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sionally tinged with light brown (see cut). The quality is unsurpassed no matter how served.

(Owing to an extended drought last summer, which covered many sections of the country, both summer and winter varieties were considerably damaged, and the yield greatly reduced. Our seed stock of Improved Crookneck is limited—what we have is very high grade, having been selected from choice matured specimens. We are confident it will give decided satisfaction.)

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; \$1.20 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$3.50 lb.

Tomato Culture

Sow in hotbed 8 to 10 weeks prior to transplanting time—or sow in cold frame 4 to 6 weeks prior to time plants can be removed to the open ground.

Tomatoes should not be placed in permanent growing positions out of doors until danger of frost has passed. The open ground positions should be 2 to 3 feet apart in the row; with rows not less than 3 feet distant. In the South and other sections where leaf blight is prevalent, spray with Bordeaux mixture before attack, which means, to spray to prevent the affliction. There is a difference of opinion among experienced growers on the subject of staking, or training the vines on trellises. It is a good rule to stake on heavy soils and prune off the suckers, leaving three main shoots. This will produced larger, more uniform fruits. Too much pruning of foliage will cause sun-scald, so leave a good percentage of the foliage except in the far North, where direct rays on the fruit is less liable to damage. On sandy, dry ground good crops are produced without staking. One of the best effects of staking is to secure continued bearing in the early fall, when the fruit is very susceptible to rot when on the ground.

Lincoln's Bonnie Best Tomato



Highly Commended by the Federal Dept. of Agriculture

Extra Early
Bears Until Frost
Enormous Cropper
Unequalled Flavor

Solid Flesh with Few Seeds
Medium Skin
Beautiful Bright Scarlet
Ideal Size

The real merit of this valuable variety has been recognized by the Federal Dept. of Agriculture. This should be sufficient prestige to induce all growers to plant it. With us Bonnie Best outranks all others in its collective qualities of solidity, delicious flavor, color, meatiness, and ideal size. We have had hundreds of letters from home gardeners who grew it last year for the first time. Every report is brimming with praise.

Price 10c pkt.; 20c ½ oz.; 35c oz.; \$3.50 lb.

John Baer Tomato

Originated in the eastern United States and is represented to be a very heavy cropping uniform red tomato—as good a commercial sort as Greater Baltimore or New Stone, but earlier, and therefore can be used as a second early, and for a preceding crop to the two standard market varieties above named. John Baer has been widely advertised, and we have stocked a fine grade of seed obtained from the original strain.

Price, 10c pkt.; 20c ½ oz.; 30c oz.; \$3.25 lb.

"I let you know your seed is good. The tomatoes grew very big and the beans large and nice.

(Signed) JOSEPH J. MACK,
New Prague, Minnesota."

"Your seed was fine. I only regret not having more.

MRS. A. MENDE,
Route 1, Waynesburg, Ky."

New Stone Tomato

A little earlier than the original strain, and a great improvement in flavor, hardness and shipping qualities. Largely planted by canners and market growers, as it remains in prime condition after picking for a long period. Very meaty with little acid and makes the ideal fruit for canners.

Is also a very dependable strain for late tomatoes in the home garden. Growers are justified in their partiality for New Stone because of its resistance to excessive heat, and its persistency in yielding a large uniform crop every season under trying conditions of soil and climate.

Price, 10c pkt.; 20c ½ oz.; 30c oz.; \$2.95 lb.

"The seeds from you are certainly all right. The beans are fine, tomatoes O. K. I shall order more from you next spring. Send catalog.

"MRS. O. H. EKDAHL,
Wilmar, Minn."

"I had great success with the tomatoes. They are the best I ever had. Just fine. The lettuce was very good. Lima Beans very fine. Did not plant much other seeds. ELI McMINNIS, Route No. 5, Loveland, Ohio."

Greater Baltimore Tomato

Standard for the South—Large, Productive and Solid Meat

We have a big demand for this desirable variety from careful Southern growers, and the acreage is steadily increasing every year. Our Michigan grown seed has withstood all tests of Southern conditions where other strains of this variety have been reported lacking in vitality and productiveness. Also grown with great success throughout Indiana, Kansas and Nebraska.

Greater Baltimore is one of the largest cropping varieties and is splendid for field culture. The solidity, color and flavor, as well as its well known shipping qualities, make it a very profitable variety.

Price, 5c pkt.; 20c ½ oz.; 30c oz.; \$2.95 lb.

Tomatoes in Fruit Form

Red Pear—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.	Yellow Pear—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.
Red Plum—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.	Yellow Plum — Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Spark's Earliana Tomato

The Original Strain.

Said to be the very earliest tomato and was until Bonnie Best equalled it in maturity. Earliana is a first class large red handsome fruit—very solid and productive. We list selected seed, conforms strictly to type and is equal in earliness to any other strain offered.

Price, 10c pkt.; 35c oz.; \$1.20 ¼ lb. (Quantity price on application.)

Ponderosa Tomato

One of the largest tomatoes grown—very solid and meaty—a minimum of acidity, excellent for slicing. Not so early as others, but always pleases with its huge red handsome fruit borne in abundance on a vigorous heavy vine. Should be staked to keep the fruit off the ground. Ponderosa is a shy seeder and the seed of the true variety is necessarily high.

Price, 10c pkt.; 30c ½ oz.; 55c oz.

Rutabaga

Oldgaard's Original Bangholm Golden Globe

Seed Grown in Denmark

Dependable for Maximum Yields—Quality Perfect

We know of none better in quality. None better in market measurement. The kind that furnishes a cash crop to Northern growers. Perfect keeper. Can be safely held in pits for winter prices and is unequalled as a shipper. Rich yellow in color, it cooks into a most appetizing dish. Many persons who now relish Rutabagas acquired their taste from this variety.

Home gardeners will find Bangholm Golden Globe worth while, the late roots, making complete a well planned garden. Farmers should avail themselves of this enormous yielding variety for their main field planting.

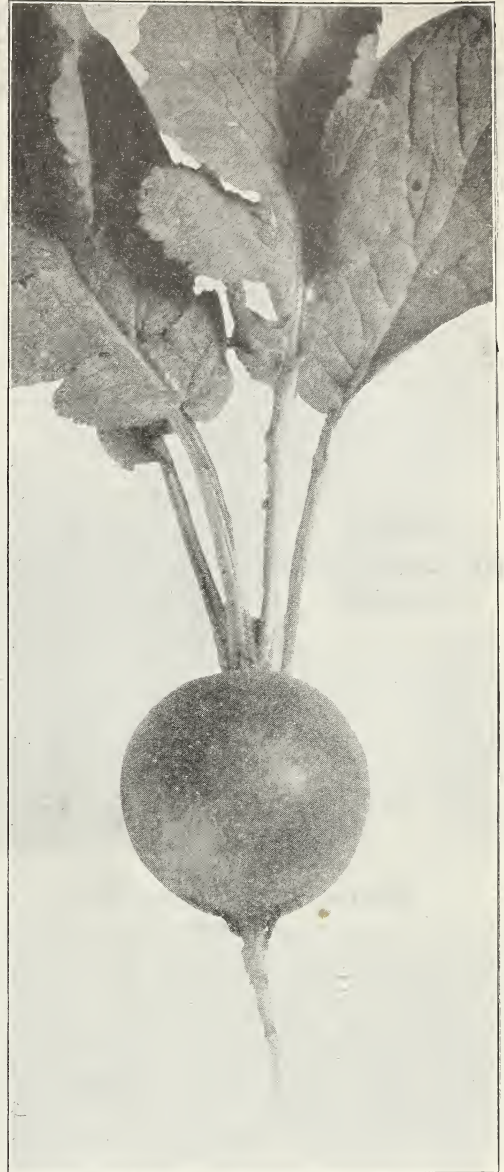
Price, 10c pkt.; 20c oz.; 50c ¼ lb.; \$1.30 lb.; \$9.50 for 10 lbs.

Lincoln's Early Robin Radish

Ready For the Table in 18 to 21 Days.

Crisp, tender and solid. A favorite hothouse variety which does equally as well out-of-doors. Ready for breakfast in eighteen days on good garden soil. It should be planted in two weeks succession to insure a constant fresh supply.

Price, 10c pkt.; 20c oz.; 65c ½ lb.; \$1.10 lb.



Crimson Giant Radish

A large scarlet globe variety, making a quick growth and very crisp, white, sweet flesh. Should be eaten when about three-quarters grown.

Price, 10c pkt.; 20c oz.; 65c ¼ lb.; \$1.85 lb.

White Tipped Scarlet Globe Radish

Very early, globe-shaped, tender and solid. The root is very attractive in appearance, the white bottoms contrasting effectively with the upper scarlet coloring. Very popular and widely grown.

Price, 5c pkt.; 20c oz.; 70c ½ lb.; \$1.20 lb.

Radish—Long White Icicle

A kitchen garden variety that matures quickly and is pure white in color. Grows long and slender, the solid crisp, mild flesh making it a favorite everywhere.

Price, 5c pkt.; 20c oz.; 65c ½ lb.; \$1.10 lb.

FIELD SEEDS

PRICES.—The very lowest consistent with the quality of stock sold. The very best seed is produced by experienced, high-priced men.

GRADES.—The very highest grades only are handled. In this policy we feel that the farmer is protected in his purchases, and his success is as much to our interest as to his.

MARKET.—Owing to the fluctuation of field seed prices we cannot quote on all varieties as this catalog is printed in December, and it may be read in January, February or later. Therefore, we ask you to write us, stating if possible the amount wanted, and we will give you the rock bottom price for the very choicest grades by next mail.

Ask For Quotations on the Following:

Alfalfa:
Montana Grown
Dakota Grown
Native
Barley
Blue Grass:
Kentucky
Canada
Brome Grass
Broom Corn
Buckwheat:
Japanese
Silverhull

Clover:
Alsike
Crimson
Mammoth
Red
Sweet, hulled
Sweet, unhulled
White Dutch—perennial
Cow Peas
Canada Field Peas
Kale, 1,000 Headed
Kafir Corn
Meadow Fescue

Millet:
Hungarian
Common
German
Siberian
Japanese
Oat Grass
Oats
Orchard Grass
Rape:
Japanese
Dwarf Essex
Red Top, solid seed
Red Top, in chaff

Rye:
Winter and Spring
Early Late
Rye Grass
Sheep's Fescue
Sorghum—All Varieties
Soy Beans
Sudan Grass
Timothy
Timothy and Alsike
Vetch, Hairy
Vetch, Spring
Wheat:
Spring Winter

Alfalfa

THE VERY BEST GRADES

GRIMM.—Ask price, stating quantity wanted.

MONTANA GROWN ALFALFA.—Superior High Grade Stock, 1 lb., 75c prepaid.

SOUTH DAKOTA GROWN ALFALFA.—1 lb. 75c prepaid.

(Write for price on quantity stating your needs.)



FIELD OF ALFALFA

Brome Grass (Smooth)

A vigorous, hardy, tall growing pasture and hay grass that thrives in the North and West—in fact, is a strong grower practically everywhere. Extremely hardy, resisting severe winters and flourishing under dry and arid conditions. It is of great value everywhere planted. The first year it makes one cutting of hay and succeeding pasture. Thereafter it will supply two cuttings of hay, because of the stooling habit of sending out innumerable side shoots. Reaches a height of 4 feet or over and is perennial. An ideal farm grass, withstanding cold and drought. Weighs 14 lbs. to bushel. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre broadcast with Cyclone Hand Seeder.

Price on application. Market is constantly changing.

Lincoln's Japanese Buckwheat

A tested variety, grown with great success under varying conditions for several years. In practically all trials the large yields have more than convinced the growers of its superior yielding qualities. This buckwheat is very vigorous with branching growth and is reported as producing 100% more grain than any other variety. It is also fully a week earlier. Our seed is derived from the large type stocks and is first grade quality. One bushel will plant an acre.

Price, \$1.40 peck; \$3.60 per bushel of 48 lbs. Ask for low price on quantity.

Crimson Clover

Immensely Valuable—Should be Better Known and Widely Planted.

Government Bulletin No. 579 states: "Crimson Clover Hay is considered by dairymen to be fully equal if not superior to red or alsike clover as a roughage feed for their cows. The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station conducted an experiment with milch cows which showed that Crimson Clover was worth \$16.55 per ton when substituted for wheat bran at \$26 per ton, for dried brewers grains at \$20.00 per

ton, or for mixed timothy and red top hay at \$16.00 per ton." (The prices given are for a period prior to the war—they would be much higher now.)

"In addition to its value for milch cows, it is also an important constituent of the roughage feed of sheep, horses, mules and other animals where it is grown."

When a full growth of Crimson Clover is turned into the soil it is equal to approximately 8 tons of fresh stable manure. The physical condition of the soil is greatly improved, rendering clay soils more porous and workable and sandy soils more retentive of moisture. Although Crimson Clover is an annual, it is a much faster grower than other varieties, and therefore can be spring sown in Northern sections.

"When grown in mixtures the hay can be fed to advantage, especially to horses. It is very important in cutting hay that it be cut before it has become mature, else the dry ripened hairs on the stems and heads are likely to cause hair balls to form in the alimentary tracts of horses and mules." The proper time to cut for hay is before it has passed the full blooming stage—a good rule to follow is to mix Crimson Clover with other hay when fed to horses and mules.

In mild climates Crimson Clover is planted in early fall and is the first green pasture in the spring. It is known that 3 acres has pastured 40 cows for three weeks, and the same herd was then pastured on 7 acres for 6 weeks (see Farmers' Bulletin 579).

"It is generally considered that a bushel of Crimson Clover seed sown on 4 acres of ground will increase the succeeding yield of corn about the same amount as a ton of complete fertilizer. On very poor land, Crimson Clover plowed under will frequently double the yield." Further, because of the high price of good seed of other clovers, and the comparatively cheaper price of Crimson, it is a very inexpensive and valuable forage hay and manure crop.

Our seed is especially choice.

Germination 95% or better. Purity 98% or better.

Price, 85c 3 lbs. Write for low bushel price.

Red Clover

Styled the corner stone of agriculture in the North Central and Eastern states. Either alone or in mixture, it constitutes from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total area of cultivated land on most successful farms throughout

this area, and is a very important crop far beyond the above boundaries. For centuries it has constituted one of the important factors in maintaining a permanent system of agriculture in the Old World. Red Clover is too well known to need a detailed explanation of its great agricultural value.

Price of first grade seed is very high. None other than first grade seed should be planted. Cheap seed, no matter how well advertised, is a very costly investment. We will be glad to quote you on the

very highest dependable grades. (We do not handle the cheaper grades.)

SUGGESTION—Many farmers are dividing their purchases of clover between Red and Crimson and spring sowing them in mixture. Crimson (described fully in this catalog) makes a rapid growth and furnishes the first cutting or pasture, does not survive Northern winters, but leaves the Red Clover in entire possession of the field the second season.

Write for price.—Market constantly changing.

Mammoth Clover

A large, tall-growing variety of Red Clover. By seed selection it breeds satisfactorily true to type. Makes immense hay yields. Must be cut before fully matured for best quality forage.

Price on application.

White Sweet Clover

(*Melilotus Alba*)

The Federal Department of Agriculture has issued 4 bulletins on Sweet Clover. This would indicate its great importance to the farmers of the United States. The value of this wonderful legume is too little known. It can be grown with great success on worn out soils, and not only furnishes immense quantities of nutritious hay and pasture, but is a green manure crop that has remade thousands of unprofitable farms into profit making homes. On the worn out tobacco soils of the South, a rotation of Sweet Clover has so replenished the humus and "rested" the land, that succeeding tobacco yields have been surprisingly increased.

Sweet Clover is a biennial—grows two years, ripening its seed the second and dies—therefore never becomes a weed; also the large fleshy roots penetrate heavy clays to a great depth, rot easily and act as very efficient drainage through these large, pithy, deep roots. Even hardpan soils and wet, swampy areas have been brought into ideal tillable and profitable condition with this wonderful plant. On sandy soils Sweet Clover is the savior of many losing ventures, bringing prosperity to the owners. Should be inoculated with "Nitragin" when planted for the first time.

We can quote you on only the highest grade stocks. Write us if in the market for A1 seed. (Hulled or unhulled.)



Lincoln's Redskin Corn

(True Northwestern Dent.)

A Perfect Strain of Red Corn

Ready to Cut For the Shock in 70 DAYS or Less

The Best for the North. The Best for Dry and Sandy Sections

A very early and extremely hardy variety of Dent corn, distinct from Bloody Butcher and other Butcher strains, and with no family relationship to the Flints.

The kernel is full size, dark red with a cream colored cap. The ears run 8 to 13 inches long, carry 12 to 16 heavy rows of closely packed grain on a slender cob, and are set low on the stalk; about 20 to 30 inches from the ground. The stalk is medium in thickness, grows from 6 to 7 feet high, stands well under strong wind, and is easily cut with a binder. Agricultural colleges and other reliable sources are without authentic data on its origin but the proverbial hardness and dependability handed down from the earliest settlers in the Northwest to the present generation is convincing proof that this remarkable variety was born and bred in North Dakota and selected, reselected and acclimated in that rigorous climate for half a century or more. Red skin has also shown remarkable yielding qualities in the dry areas of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Red skin is the earliest large yielding Dent variety. In 70 days from planting the grain is invariably ready to cut for the shock. Many reports state that Redskin has matured for cutting on light warm soil in 65 days. It matures without cutting in 75 to 85 days according to the weather. Cutting and shocking effects rapid curing and fine grain, saves the crop from frost, cleans part of the land for other use. Cutting also fills the sheds with an immense quantity of valuable and nutritious green leafy fodder. Farmers in the sandy areas have learned that Red skin grows so rapidly that the cob and kernels are usually fully formed before the hottest period of summer arrives, and naturally the effect of the extreme heat tends to mature the kernels already formed rather than suppress or retard development, which may be expected in later varieties because of exposure to excessive heat and drought at a period when they need a full supply and available plant food to form a full sized cob and kernels.

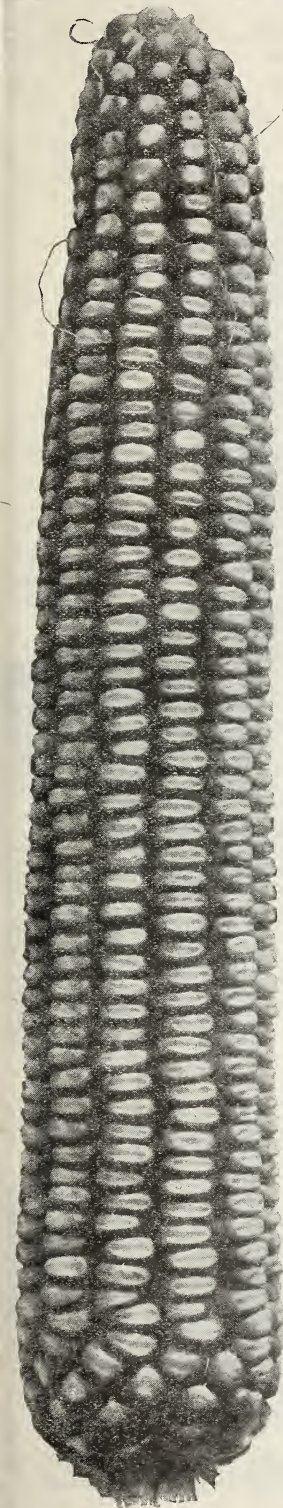
In short, the extreme earliness, iron-clad hardness, resistance to cold and drought acquired from years of Northern environment, makes Red skin of immense value.

The yield runs about 75 bushels on good, well-tended land, although larger production is reported on measured acres.

Price, 3 lbs, \$1.00; Pk., \$2.75; ½ Bu., \$4.45; 3 Pks., \$5.65; Bu., \$6.75. (Write for price on larger quantities.)

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RED, WHITE AND YELLOW CORNS

Prof. H. D. Hughes, Iowa College of Agriculture, says: "There is no difference whatever in the food value of yellow, white, and red corns. The color has nothing to do with it at all. The color in red corn is all in hull or outer layer of the kernel. The rest of the kernel usually being white, though in a few varieties it is yellow."



Lincoln's Eureka Dent Corn

An Enormous Yields of Large, Deep Yellow Grain

Our seed is Northern grown and comes from a most productive strain. Yields of 125 bushels of shelled corn per acre are reported by reliable growers. The plants reach 12 to 14 feet high, many of them bearing two immense ears. We know of no other variety producing larger ears, many measuring 12 to 14 inches with 20 rows of large deep kernels.

Eureka is not an early corn and needs 110 days of corn weather to mature grain. The great size of the succulent stalks give an enormous tonnage of rich silage and many Northern sections use our seed for this purpose, where their growing period will not mature the Mammoth ear for grain.

Price, 3 lbs. 75c; Pk. \$1.60; Bu. \$5.25; 10 Bu. \$5.00 per Bu.

Boone County White

Best for the South, where 130 days of growing weather is assured. Enormous long thick heavy ears with great deep white kernels. Ideal for silage anywhere in the North.

Price, 85c 3 lbs.; \$1.60 pk.; \$5.25 bu.

Mammoth—Iowa Yellow Dent

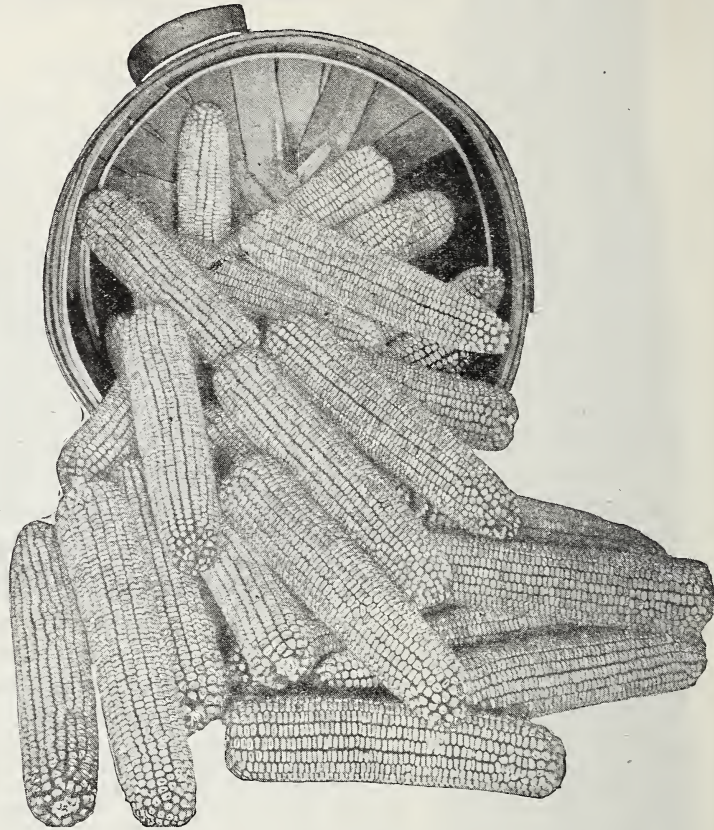
One of the largest eared early varieties—matures in 100 to 110 days. Is not adapted for high altitudes. Is a wonderful producer, and unusually hardy, standing much weather abuse. The ears are extra large, running up to 14 inches, solidly set with 16 to 22 rows of golden kernels. A real success wherever it has been grown.

Price, 85c 3 lbs.; \$1.60 pk.; \$5.25 bu.

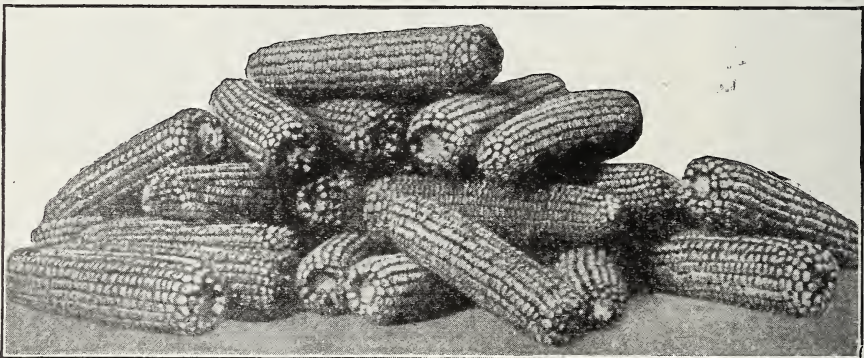
Improved Leaming

The best silage corn, stalks growing up to 14 feet high—very heavy and nutritious—matures a big crop of grain in about 100 days of growing weather. The ears are medium to large, according to the soil conditions. Better than old Leaming and now recognized as a two purpose corn (grain and silage) by dairymen throughout the country.

Price, 75c 3 lbs.; \$1.50 pk.; \$5.00 bu.



Iowa Gold Mine



Planted in every State in the Union—good in dry countries because of drought resistance—matures in 90 to 100 days—very deep grain on small cob. Stalks make good silage—good large ears, 9 to 11 inches.

Price, 3 lbs. 85c; Pk. \$1.60; Bu. \$5.50.

Cowpeas

One of the most useful and valuable crops for poor soils as well as an important green manuring plant for any location. Cowpeas have a higher feeding value than clover, millet or other hay grasses and are used as pasture, forage, cut for hay or siloed. The U. S. Department of Agriculture singles them out as a ready cash seed crop, and a valuable green manure on light sandy soils. Cowpeas will produce up to 10 tons of green forage and 4 tons of dry hay—the average is 8 and 2½.

In Northern sections, New Era and Whippoorwill seem to give the most satisfactory results, although Black Eye is a popular sort. If planted in drills 3 feet apart use 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. A good mixture for green manuring is 1 bushel of cowpeas and ¼ bushel of millet or soy beans. Plant at corn planting time or later.

Whippoorwill

An upright branching bush variety, very heavy in foliage and good producer of pods. Matures seed in 75 to 80 days. Price, 3 lbs. 70c. Write for quantity price.

New Era

The earliest variety, maturing seed in 60 days—bushy and prolific—yields two crops in the South. Price, 3 lbs. 70c. Write for quantity price.

Black Eye

Grown for table purposes as well as forage and is equally as early as New Era. Not quite as heavy foliage. Price, 3 lbs. 70c. Write for quantity price.

Canada Field Peas

In Northern sections, Canada Field Peas are of inestimable value for hay, forage, and turning under. They can be siloed also, and furnish a milk producing ration recognized by all experienced dairymen.

They are very hardy and should be sown as soon as the soil is workable after the frost is out of the ground. Peas planted with oats furnish a feeding ration that is equal to clover, and are usually fed when the oats begin to head and peas are in blossom. When oats reach the dough stage, the mixed planting should be cut for hay.

A very profitable practice is to sow oats and peas for grain when they will yield from 50 to 80 bushels per acre, and are easily separated as threshed, or they can be ground together for milch cows and horses. It is not necessary to grind them for hogs, sheep and poultry. As a pasture this mixed planting yields big results in fattening hogs, sheep and cattle. Sow peas 3 inches deep and then plant oats the usual way. Peas make the best growth in cool weather.

Canada White, 3 lbs. 65c. Write for quantity price.

Japanese Millet

Very valuable in the Northern States. Grows quickly and produces heavy, nutritious forage in a short time. Reaches 7 feet in height on fair soil, yielding 20 tons of splendid green food to the acre, which can be cut every few days as needed. For hay, it should be cut when coming into blossom, and is relished by all kinds of stock in this form. Equal to Timothy in feeding value, and can also be siloed with Field Peas or Soy Beans. This mixture furnishes a balanced ration, as no grain need be added.

Should be drilled in 10 to 12 inches apart in rows, using 10 lbs. of seed to the acre. Price, 3 lbs. 75c. Write for quantity price.

Oats

Best Selected Varieties for Different Sections of the Country

Write us for list of varieties, stating quantity wanted, so we can submit quality stocks for your location.

Our prices will be found very reasonable for the grades we offer.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape can be pastured with sheep or cattle in 5 to 7 weeks after sowing. One acre will furnish ample pasture for 15 sheep for 8 weeks. Salt should be accessible. North of Chicago, it may be sown from May



to August. In the South, the best planting time is October. 3 pounds per acre is sufficient seed if planted in drills. 5 pounds broadcast. Price, 3 lbs. 60c. Write for quantity price.

Japanese Rape

A valuable forage plant, somewhat similar to Dwarf Essex. Usually cheaper than Essex. Price on application.

Timothy

(45 Lbs. in Bu.)

99% purity, \$0.15½ lb. in 100-lb. lots.
99½% purity, \$0.16½ lb. in 100-lb. lots.
99¾% purity, \$0.18 lb. in 100-lb. lots.
(Prices subject to change.)

Russian Sunflower Seed

The Mammoth variety. Recleaned. Price, 10c pkt.; 30c for 1 lb. Low price on quantity.

The largest and most profitable yields can be had only from the very best Grades of Seed—Plant Lincoln's Better Grades for Big Crops—2 to 10 bushels more to the acre at present prices is worth while.

1000 Headed or Perpetual Kale

Imported Seed

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Withstands a temperature down to 20° above zero. The supreme green food for chickens, ducks, geese, etc., and the largest yielder of tasty green foliage of any plant known. Grows faster, and continues to send out large, beautiful, crisp green leaves from the earliest Spring until Winter. Will grow all Winter in mild climates, and is used in England and Australia on soils too poor to grow rape, for poultry and stock forage.

1000 Headed Kale is the best green food yet introduced for poultry. It belongs to the Cabbage family,

but does not head; instead, it sets innumerable giant-sized nutritious leaves. Now being grown in cellars in the Northern States where the temperature goes below zero, and where it produces loads of succulent foliage for the largest flocks. A field planting can be heavily covered with straw, under which it will stay green all winter and can be cut as needed. Much more productive than Chard.

Price, 15c pkt.; 60c ½ lb.; \$1.15 lb.

Soy Beans (or Soja Beans)



The Soy Bean is now universally recognized of great value to the agriculture of the United States. It is estimated that 500,000 acres are now planted annually for Soiling, Forage, Hay, Seed, Oil, Dairy Cake, etc. In one year prior to the war, Manchuria alone exported 65,000 tons of Soy Bean Oil, 900,000 tons of Soy Bean Cake, and over 500 million pounds of beans.

The Soy Bean grows well on sandy soils and, of course, more luxuriantly on better land. It is one of the easy mediums through which poor land is enriched with plant food, both by the nitrogen taken into the

soil, and the vegetable matter added by turning under the plant.

The yield of forage and hay is greater on rich soil; while the yield of seed is larger on poorer soil. This is one of the reasons why Soy Beans are a good cash crop for Sand Loams. The seed is always readily sold, owing to a large demand.

Planting in drills on a well-prepared seed bed is good practice. This enables easy cultivation, which is absolutely necessary to keep down weeds.

About 35 pounds of beans planted 2 to 3 inches apart

in rows 30 inches apart, is ample seed for an acre. Less can be used, but is not always advisable.

Soy Beans can be planted early and up to Mid-Summer. They are frequently drilled between the corn rows on the last cultivation for forage or turning under. If you intend planting on land where Soy Beans have never been grown, it is advisable to inoculate the seed. A good Commercial Inoculant is effective. We can supply Inoculants for Soy Beans and all other Legumes.

Soy Beans mature all their pods at the same time. They will withstand some frost, and are harder than the Cowpeas.

They will average 2 tons of cured hay to the acre. According to Farmers' Bulletin 372, will yield up to 4 dry tons.

Mammoth—the largest growing variety reaches a height of 3 to 5 feet—does well on light soils. Ordinarily this variety needs 110 to 120 days to mature seed, but is a good hay and forage variety, as well as valuable to turn under for green manure.

Price, 3 lbs. 75c. Write for quantity price.

Ito San

Is earlier than Mammoth. Produces seed in 80 to 95 days. The plant is of medium height—about 30 inches and very bushy, throwing out numerous ascending slender branches, and is easily handled with a mower. The numerous fine stems make Ito San a good hay variety.

Price, 3 lbs. 75c. Write for quantity price.

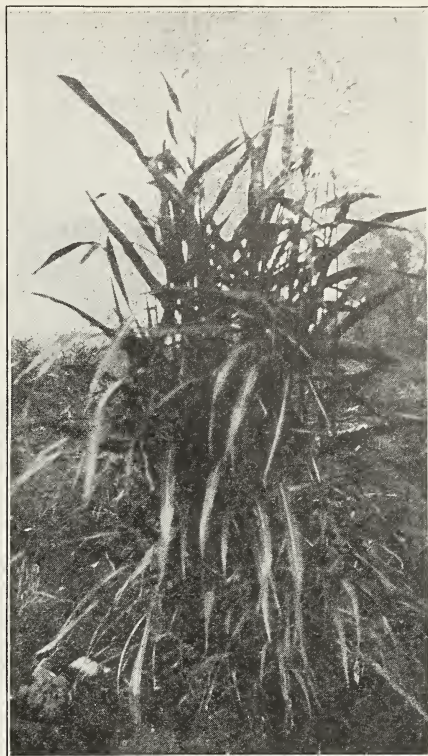
Sudan Grass

(See Photo Cut Showing One Plant.)

Equal to Timothy in feeding value. Makes a quick growth and is ready to cut in 60 days. Yields very heavily, as much as 4 tons of dry hay being taken from an acre. The second cutting may be made in 30 days if weather and soil conditions are favorable. It is very vigorous and sends out numerous crown shoots and grows 5 feet high and higher.

Sudan Grass is not particular about soil—endures a considerable amount of Alkali and is a drought resistant forage grass of immense importance. In Central Sections 2 crops, and Northern Section one heavy crop can be made.

It grows luxuriantly in the Central and Northern States, and should be widely planted for hay and pasture. Use 12 to 15 lbs. of seed drilled in 8-inch rows



for hay and pasture—4 to 6 lbs. of seed drilled 30 inches apart, if you want to produce seed. This plant is an annual, and must be resown every year.

Also used with Cowpeas and Soy Beans for hay—very valuable for all stock, and especially for milch cows.

Price, 3 lbs. 75c. Write for quantity price.

FRUIT PLANTS, VINE AND TREE FRUITS

Strawberries

Progressive Everbearing

The most popular of the Everbearers. Is exceeded in size by SUPERB.

Progressive is a berry designed for fertile soil and good cultivation. If not properly cared for, it will bear, but only moderately. If given favorable conditions and care, the production is simply enormous, as many as 100 berries being picked from one thrifty plant. The fruit is medium in size, sweet and uniform.

Price prepaid, 12, 65c; 25, \$1.45; 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.00.

Price for 200 or more at \$2.00 per 100 by express.



Superb Everbearing

All that the name stands for—a Superb Variety—larger than Progressive, sometimes measuring 2 inches in diameter. The plant is a strong grower, the foliage covering the blossoms. By this natural protection, berries are frequently picked after the ground is slightly frozen.

Superb is a good producer of big, round, luscious fruit, and pays in large returns both early and late crops.

Same price as Progressive.

Standard Varieties

Prices, 25 for 75c; 100 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$9.50.

Senator Dunlap (Self Fertile)

The leading Strawberry throughout the United States and prospers everywhere planted. As a cropper, it is not exceeded by any other variety, and is regular in production. Dunlap is hardy, sets a perfect self-pollinating blossom and gives entire satisfaction.

The berry is medium to large, dark red in color, and is supremely delicious in flavor.

Glen Mary (Self Fertile)

This is another standard, dependable variety, ripening in mid-season, and produces heavy crops of extra large fancy berries.

Aroma (Self Fertile)

The most profitable late variety. Is grown as widely as the two preceding sorts and is in great demand because of the beautiful large, solid, conical, glossy red fruit, which ripens after other varieties.

(We will be glad to quote prices on 100 or more plants of any other standard variety grown.)

Apples

Selected stock. All strong and healthy—with vigorous roots, F. O. B. Nurseries.

	Each	100	1,000
1 year trees			
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.65	\$50.00	\$510.00
3 to 5 feet.....	.75	65.00	575.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.85	75.00	625.00
2 year old trees			
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	60.00	525.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	70.00	600.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.90	80.00	700.00

Red Astrachan—Summer

Large, round, heavily splashed with crimson-acid, rich and fine appearance.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Russian origin, very upright in growth, pale yellow when ripe.

EARLY HARVEST—Moderate grower, fruit pale yellow, splendid flavor.

Autumn Varieties

GRAVENSTEIN—Excellent quality. Splendid cooking apple. Fruit large, yellow with dark red coloring.

SNOW APPLE—(Fameuse) Medium-sized crimson variety with snow white delicious flesh. Fine for dessert and cooking.

OLDENBURG—Originates in Russia. The tree is a strong grower, very hardy and succeeds well in the North. Fruit large, juicy, flesh white skin, yellow and red.

Winter Varieties

MCINTOSH RED—Standard annual bearer of dark red, juicy, delicious apples. In the North it is considered a Winter apple. In the South, a late Fall sort.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Better than Winesap, of which it is probably a seedling. Very reliable and recommended for large planting or the home place.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Famous everywhere as a keeper and cooker. Late in bearing, but once it begins, the yields continues uniform.

ALSO

NORTHERN SPY	JONATHAN
BALDWIN	WINTER BANANA
ROME BEAUTY	GRIMES GOLDEN
DELICIOUS	YORK IMPERIAL

Plums



ABUNDANCE—(Early) Large, cherry red, hardy, Japanese, fine quality.

BURBANK—(Medium Early) Another hardy Japanese, mottled red in rich colors, popular.

DAMSON—SHROPSHIRE—(Medium Early) This is the best known Damson, an enormous yielder of fine fruit for jams, jellies and preserving.

WILD GOOSE—(Medium Early) Native, originating in Nebraska, very large and extra hardy.

GREEN GAGE—Small sized, finely flavored, slow grower but satisfactory.

RED JUNE—The earliest market Plum, heavy yields of large showy red fruit, ideal for any planting.

OTHER VARIETIES
BRADSHAW OMAHA
OCTOBER PURPLE

WICKSON PRICES

	Each	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 57.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	75.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	85.00
6 to 7 feet.....	1.35	100.00

Cherries



Leading Varieties

SOOR

Early Richmond.
MONTMORENCY.
MORELLO—English.

SWEET

BING—Black, large.
BLACK TARTARIAN—
Purplish-black, large.
LAMBERT—Red large.
ROYAL ANN or NAPO-
LEON—Yellow, large.

PRICES

SOOR CHERRIES 2 Year Old Trees

3 to 5 feet.....	\$.90
4 to 6 feet.....	1.25
6 to 7 feet.....	1.50

PRICES

SWEET CHERRIES 2 Year Old Trees

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.90
3 to 4 feet.....	1.35
4 to 6 feet.....	1.65

Pears

BARTLETT KEIFER SECKEL ANJOU
Prices, 5 to 7 feet, 85c each.

Quinces

Will grow and prosper in nearly all localities.
(Plant in Spring)

ORANGE

MEECH'S PROLIFIC

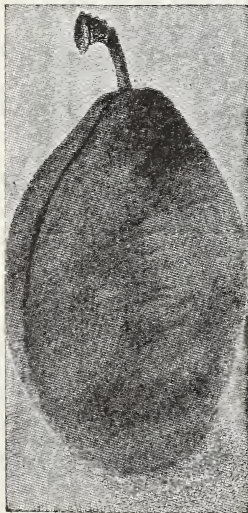
REAS MAMMOTH

PRICES

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.85
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25

Gooseberries

DOWNING—Large berry, pale green and good bearer.
HOUGHTON—Red when ripe, sweet and productive.
Price, 45c each; \$2.75 for 12.



Currants

RED CROSS—There are more reorders on this variety and for **WILDER** than any other. Such voluntary testimonial is a good guide to follow in selecting a variety for a large planting. The berry and bunch are both large. The fast growing plants being literally red with ripe fruit. Frequently sets fruit the first year planted. Color is bright red, and the yield is uniform.

Price, \$0.45 each; \$3.50 per doz.; \$14.00 per 100.

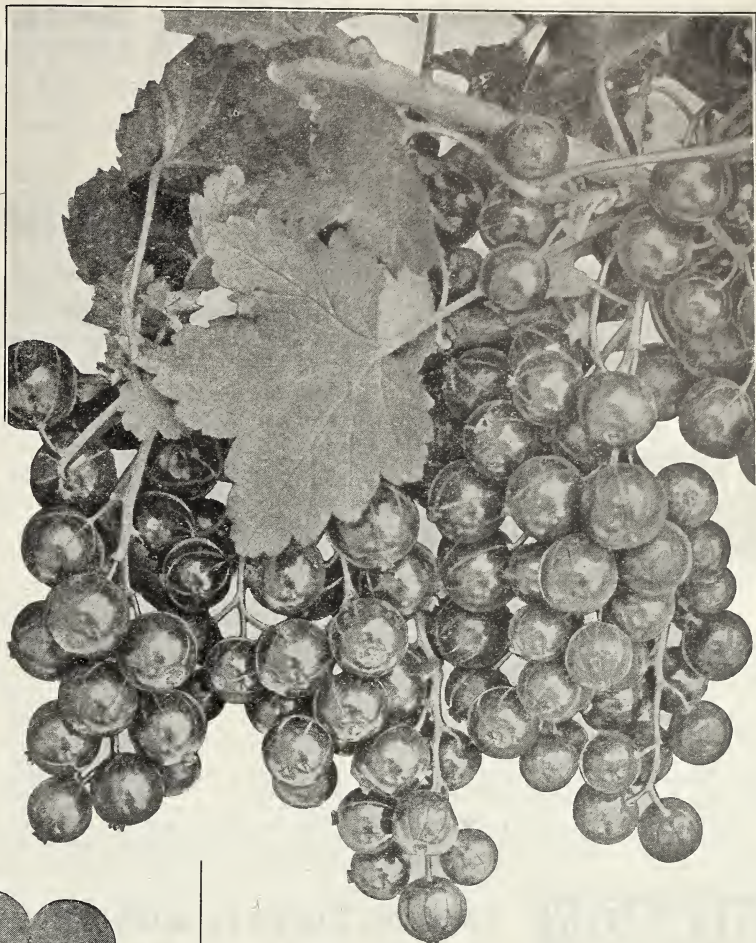
WILDER—Equally as good as Red Cross and produces great crops of fruit. Price, same as Red Cross.

If anyone has tried to buy Currants in a store the past two years they need no proof of the wonderful saving in money one dozen bushes would accomplish, also the possibilities for big profits in growing for market is apparent. Currants are easy to grow and the best varieties always produce bountifully. The successful production of fruit depends on two things solely in the power of the grower. They are:

1st—Keep all weeds and grass away from the plants and cultivate as thoroughly as a vegetable crop.

2nd—Spray foliage early for Currant worms. Use White Helibore (dusted or sprayed) when fruit is ripening—if needed.

Black and White Currants can be furnished in standard varieties.



Grape Vines

Stock of all kinds is very scarce.



Concord—(Black)
Agawam—(Red)
Catawba—(Red)
Worden—(Black)
Moore's Early—(Black)
Campbells Early—
(Black)
Delaware—(Red)
Niagara—(White)

We can fill a limited number of orders only with best grades. For this reason, we request any person requiring vines to first write us stating the approximate number needed so we can devise at that time whether we have sufficient stocks to fill the order.

The varieties now available in limited quantities are 1 and 2 year vines.

Black Raspberries

CUMBERLAND—The largest black variety grown, and takes fewer to fill a box for market. Very hardy, productive, fine quality and firm. A safe kind for every garden and a preferred sort for market growers. Ripens in midseason.

Kansas

Very popular in sections where it is known. Makes strong, beautiful canes and sets an ample crop of jet black berries.

Plum Farmer

Remarkable for its bearing qualities, fruit is large, firm and very good flavor.

Red Raspberries

Prices for all Raspberries prepaid. 6—75c; 12—\$1.25; 25—\$2.00. (Not prepaid, 100—\$3.90; 1,000—\$25.00).

King

Very early and very large. Bright red, firm, easily picked and a premium fruit on the market. You can make no mistake with this splendid variety. Sets bountiful crops of fruit and has returned as high as \$400 per acre to growers who sold only to canning factories and commission houses.

St. Regis Everbearing

Begins ripening fruit in June and continues to frost. Canes stocky, and sets fruit usually the first year planted. Berries bright crimson, medium size, firm, meaty and sweet.

Cuthbert

Standard old time variety, not as hardy as two preceding sorts. Good yielder and designed for Central States.

DARLING'S
ANIMAL MATTER
FERTILIZERS
"Nature's own Plant Food"

AVAILABLE • PLANT FOOD •

ANIMAL BASE •

**"Increase the Yield
of every Field."**

ANIMAL BASE FERTILIZERS
A NATURAL PLANT FOOD of wonderful efficiency
for every Farm and Garden need
Shipped Direct From U. S. Yards, Chicago

Prepared by

Darling and Company
36 Years of Reliability

Animal Base Fertilizers decrease cost of production by increasing the yield of grain, hay, forage, silage, and garden crops. They also enrich the soil for succeeding crops.

Animal Base Fertilizers renew worn pastures, and aid the farmer of light and poor soils to get a luxuriant stand of clover, beans, peas, grass or other green manuring crop, thereby getting into the soil quickly the needed humus (rotted vegetable matter) without which profitable crops cannot be grown.

We offer the following universally recognized formulae with guaranteed minimum analysis.

	Ammonia	Available Phosphoric Acid	Actual Potash	Price per Ton	One 125- lb. Sack
Farmers Favorite.....	3%	8%	1%	\$49.50	\$3.75
Chicago Brand.....	2%	8%	2%	47.25	3.60
Big Harvest.....	1%	8%	3%	46.50	3.50
Grain Grower.....	1%	9%	1%	39.85	3.15
Sure Winner.....	1%	10%	1½%	39.00	3.05
General Crop.....	2%	12%	....	48.65	3.45
Little Giant.....	1%	10%	....	38.50	3.00
Big Potash.....	....	10%	5%	48.75	3.50
16% Acid Phosphate.....	....	16%	....	34.25	2.85
Pure Ground Bone.....	2½%	28%	....	49.75	3.75
Bone and Acid Phosphate, Half and Half.....	1%	23%	....	46.25	3.45

FREIGHT. We prepay the freight to your railroad station on carload orders. On smaller shipments, we prepay that part of the freight equalling the carload rate on the amount shipped. The purchaser pays the balance, which is usually small.

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Hoover-Flitner Process

NITRAGIN

Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

Insures Success with Legumes

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Hoover-Flitner Process

NITRAGIN

Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

For Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Beans. Carries no Weeds or Plant Diseases—Enriches Soil—Stimulates Growth.

**"Nitragin" Increases Yield—
Makes Fertile Soil**

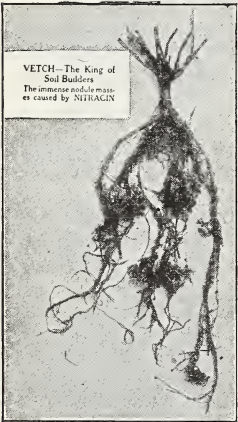
Don't Sow Legume Seed Without Inoculation

"Nitragin" is the trade name of the germ that acts in the Legume root; draws nitrogen from the air and converts it into plant food. It insures a uniform "catch," a strong, healthy, hardy, plant. At the same time the soil is enriched for the nourishment of the succeeding crop. But remember, only Legumes inoculated with a good reliable culture, such as "Nitragin," will do this. Use "Nitragin" on all legumes. Make your farm fertile.

**Inoculate Seed with "NITRAGIN"
Get a Bumper Crop**



NITRAGIN bacteria are sold only in the FINELY-GRANULAR MEDIUM and VENTILATED CAN which always assures you strong, active bacteria and uniformly good results.



In order to get a bumper crop your farm must be fertile. Your farm cannot be fertile unless you can grow Legumes successfully, to get a "catch," to insure an even stand, you must in a great many cases use a good, pure culture, such as "Nitragin." The pure culture system of inoculating legumes is endorsed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by experiment stations, by agricultural experts, and by farmers who have used "Nitragin." The leading seed firms through the country are also endorsing pure culture for all legumes. Science has definitely proved that legume crops must find certain bacteria in the soil or they will prove a failure. If you failed to secure a "catch," it's because there is something lacking in the soil. The problem in a great many cases has been solved, that it lacks bacteria sufficient to insure a "catch."

Prices.		Prices.	
Garden Nitragin (Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas only, all in one can, one size only, weight 4 oz.)....	\$.30	Two Acre Size (any culture, weight 1 lb.)....	\$1.80
Half Acre Size (any culture, weight 4 oz.).....	.50	Five Acre Size (any culture, weight 2½ lbs.)....	4.00
One Acre Size (any culture, weight 8 oz.).....	1.00	Ten Acre Size (any culture, weight 5 lbs.).....	7.50

Please state for what crop it is to be used, as we have different kinds of NITRAGIN
Include "NITRAGIN" with your seed order—Mention crop you want it for

DARLING'S DIGESTER TANKAGE

40% Protein and 60% Protein. No Excess Grease

The USER is the MAN Who KNOWS**Here's What HE has to Say About DARLING'S DIGESTER TANKAGE**

Darling & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: My experience in feeding Digester Tankage bought from Darling & Company has been highly satisfactory to myself and a revelation to some of my immediate neighbors. No man can afford to be without the fine results to be had from feeding Darling's Tankage.

Chillicothe, Ohio.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH I. VAUSE.

Unionville Center, Ohio.

Darling & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: I will say that Darling's Digester Tankage is the best feed I ever fed. As I had some pigs and did not have any slop for them, I fed Tankage and never saw pigs do better. One farmer near me insisted that milk is best for hogs, but now he thinks Digester Tankage is four times better than milk.

Very truly,

H. HALL.

Ashland, Ohio.

Darling & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I have been feeding Darling's Digester Tankage to my brood sows before and after they have pigs and I would say it is just the greatest thing I ever fed to produce a nice even litter of pigs. Since I have been feeding it I have had no "runts," as people call them. I would recommend feeding it to a brood sow with a little milk or middlings at least three weeks before having pigs, then right along. The older they get, increase the Digester Tankage, and you will see them grow. I have had very good results feeding it. Last March I had a sow that raised a litter of nine pigs, and they were very nice. This fall at butchering time they weighed 300 pounds apiece.

(Signed) D. V. MORR.

DARLING'S DIGESTER TANKAGE**Lessens the cost of feed. Builds up strong framework in your hogs. Rounds your hogs into fine shape for market.****Darling's Feeding Tankage—Guaranteed 40% Protein—\$4.75 per 100 lbs. in less than ton lots—\$88.75 per ton.****Darling's—60% Protein Guaranteed—Digester Tankage—\$5.75 per 100 lbs. in less than ton lots—\$108.75 per ton. Orders totaling 5 tons—\$1.00 per ton less.**

All f.o.b. Union Stock Yards, Chicago—Packed in new 100-lb. bags.

(Write for Carload prices.)

**What Tankage Will Do for Your Pigs**

By Thomas J. Delohery (Illinois)

Several years ago H. D. Greenlee of Wayne County, Iowa, gave considerable thought to his manner of feeding hogs. On one load he marketed the margin of profit was mighty scarce, so he decided to try another method of feeding, and to keep trying until he got one which would make him the best profit.

He finally hit upon corn and tankage out of a self-feeder, and with the hogs on pasture. This is his method now, and he is able to make spring pigs of 225 pounds in seven to eight months. Moreover, this self-feeder enabled him to save a lot of labor in feeding. He filled the feeder when his other work was slack.

"My ration is saving me a lot of money," he said,

"not only in the price of production, but it also cuts the labor cost, saves feed, and cuts down the size of the feeding troughs. Every hog gets his fill. There is no regular meal time, and no crowding at the feeding troughs. There is no waste of corn dropping on the ground and being trampled.

"I have my pigs come in April, so that I can put them on clover as soon as they are strong enough. I aim to market my pigs at the age of seven to eight months, depending upon the time they are farrowed. For that reason I push them from the start. The clover and tankage grow the hogs at a small cost, and the corn lays on the fat.

"I never fed tankage until a few years ago, but the results of the first year caused me to make it part of my ration."—From Farm & Fireside Magazine, Dec., 1919.

ELECTRIC INCUBATOR**"THE LIBERTY HATCHER"****A Complete Success—Regulates Current Automatically—Cheap to Operate—Absolutely Safe—No Trouble—No Smoke—No Dirt**

The Liberty Hatcher is a complete and successful Incubator. It can be set at exactly the heat desired and automatically shuts off and turns on the exact amount of current necessary to maintain the uniform degree of temperature wanted.

It is not experimental—but tried and tested by large commercial hatcheries as well as by the inexperienced. All you have to do is to attach the plug to the socket in your cellar or house and it will do the rest. Does not need a warm room, but can be used anywhere other incubators are used.

Is fully equipped with extension cord, thermometer, automatic regulator, etc. Construction is entirely metal.

In ordering, state the voltage of your current. Get this from the village or city electrician in your town. He will give it over the telephone. Any farm or private electric lighting system will operate this remarkable hatcher because of the very small amount of current necessary.

State your voltage when ordering.



Price, 100-egg size, \$30.00; 150-egg size, \$40.00.

COMMON SENSE AND EGG PRODUCTION

Nature's Food Instead of Substitutes

Clean, wholesome meat is as necessary for poultry as grain and greens.

DARLING'S MEAT CRISPS

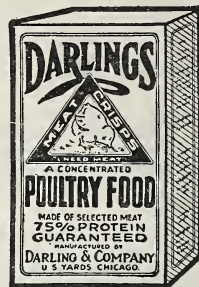
are Pure, Cooked, Concentrated Meat. (75 per cent Protein) right from the Chicago Stock Yards. A vastly superior, substantial and nutritious food, and tested Egg Producer. Free from Grease and Moisture—Solid Food.

Low in Price—No Odor—Clean to Handle—Keeps Indefinitely

A handful or less every day, puts new life in the small flock.

1—3-lb. package (by mail, postage extra).....	\$.40	1—25-lb. pail.....	2.95
1—6½-lb. package (by mail, postage extra).....	.80	4—25-lb. pails.....	10.95

(Write for price on larger quantities.)



Darling's Meat Scraps

Guaranteed 50% Protein—\$5.85 per 100 lbs. Write for prices on ton lots.

SPRAY

Kill Plant Enemies—Insects—Fungus—Blight, Etc., with SHERWIN-WILLIAMS High Quality Insecticides and Spray Materials.

Standard—Dependable

NOTE—The man with a small garden or orchard will find on each package, the proper proportions of spray materials to use. Heretofore directions for using Spray Materials were for an acre or more. Now you can measure it out accurately with a teaspoon, and quickly make a mixture for a quart or more. (All Poisons are shipped by Express. They cannot be sent by Parcel Post.)

S-W. Paris Green



Will not burn foliage like cheaper grades because of its careful manufacture. This brand is known the world over for its uniform high quality and contains 56% arsenic (killing agent). It is very powerful, but harmless to plants when used according to directions.

Price. \$0.25	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	14 lbs.	28 lbs.	100 lbs.
\$0.42	\$0.70	\$1.35	\$7.95	\$15.65	\$54.45		

S-W. Pestroy

(Bordeaux and Arsenate—Mixed)

S-W. PESTROY is a combination of dry arsenate of lead and bordeaux mixture, making a 2 in 1 spray, controlling both leaf eating insects and diseases such as blight, rot, scab, etc., in one spraying. Saves the grower time and money and is a very effective and satisfactory spray for all truck crops. Particularly well adapted for spraying tomatoes, potatoes and beans against blight and bugs.

Price	1 lb.	5 lbs.	25 lbs.
\$0.55	\$2.00	\$8.25	

S-W. Bordeaux Mixture

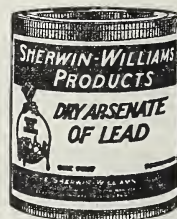
For Blight—Scab—Tipburn—Rust, and all Fungous diseases of vegetables, fruit, flowers, trees and shrubbery.

Price ..	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
\$0.48	\$1.85	\$3.40	\$7.50	\$12.95	\$21.65	

S-W. Arsenate of Lead

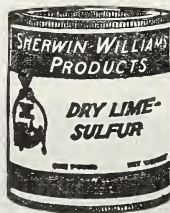
The safest and most widely used insecticide. Can be used with perfect safety on all truck crops, fruit trees, berry bushes, etc., for the control of leaf eating insects. Absolutely no danger of burning the most tender foliage.

Price.....	¼ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
	\$0.45	\$0.68	\$2.75
Price.....	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
\$9.50	\$21.50	\$39.85	



S-W. Dry Lime Sulphur

Is the old standard liquid lime-sulphur in dry powdered form, and accomplishes exactly the same results. It will do all the work of liquid lime-sulphur, but the inconvenience of the liquid lime-sulphur is eliminated; for instance, five gallons of liquid lime-sulphur would weigh approximately 50 pounds—10 pounds of Dry Lime-Sulphur will do the same work. No freight to pay on water, much cheaper to use; 2 pounds is equal to a gallon of liquid lime-sulphur weighing 10 pounds.



Price...	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
\$0.45	\$1.50	\$2.60	\$4.95	\$8.50	\$13.95	

SPRAY FOR SUCCESS

Orchards; gardens, both vegetable and flower; shrubbery, and shade trees are saved from fungous and insect damage by spraying. Spraying affords both protection and cure.

PRICE OF SPRAYERS—Don't buy a cheap outfit—it's expensive. Pay a shade more and get a high grade, well made, enduring machine. (See page 33 for reliable, enduring Sprayers.)

Deming's "Aerospra" No. 663

The "Aerospra" is the best and most durable compressed air hand sprayer on the market. It is convenient in all respects. If the plunger is removed from the cylinder, it can be replaced without interference with the crimped plunger leather by placing it in the recessed cap of tank until the cap is attached again ready for operations. The straps are for carrying it on the shoulders—or it can be carried by the handle, when carrying lock is attached—see the sectional view. The operator can pump up and spray at rest, until the reduced pressure requires pumping again. The tanks are tested up to 100 pounds pressure—more than twice the pressure which is obtained by the average operator. The sprayer is patented and the name "Aerospra" is a registered trademark.

SPECIFICATIONS

Air Pump: Brass tube cylinder, diameter 2 inches, stroke 12 inches. Top cap of tank attached to cylinder. A special rubber-packed flange tightens with the pressure. The locking and carrying clamp is of unique design. The cylinder valve is rubber and is very simple. The pump can be instantly removed for filling the tank.

Tank: Made either of the best quality of galvanized sheet steel or sheet brass. The carrying straps are wide for ease in handling. The diameter is 7½ inches and height 18½ inches, with about 3½ gallons capacity. The tank should be about two-thirds filled.

Hose and Nozzle: There is a 3-foot section of ¾-inch hose with shut-off cock and fine spray nozzle.

Shipping Weight: When boxed with all parts snugly packed ready for freight or express, the weight is about 20 pounds.

A few strokes of the pump causes a continuous spray without further effort.

Galvanized Steel Tank, Brass Pump, fully equipped as described.....	Price.
Brass Tank and Brass Pump, fully equipped as described.....	\$14.75
Additional extension rod (or lance) 24 inches long.....	1.25

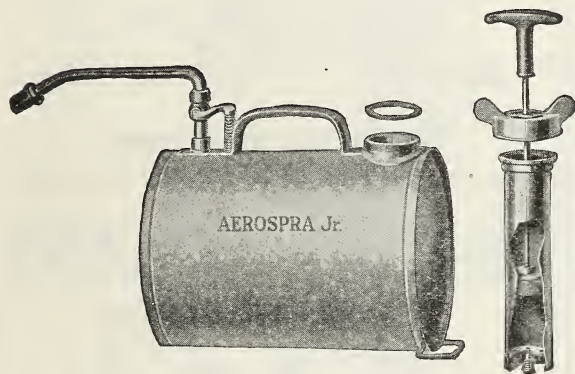
(Patented. Trade-Mark Registered)



The Deming "Aerospra" Junior, Fig. 777

(Patented. Trade Mark Registered.)

For Garden, Poultry House, Greenhouse and Live Stock



This sprayer is on general principles constructed similar to the "Aerospra," Fig. 663, although smaller in size. No discharge hose is required, the nozzle being attached to the end of the discharge pipe and the spray controlled by thumb pressure upon the shut-off cock. The entire outfit is carried in one hand and the spray applied where wanted by simply pointing the discharge tube in the desired direction. **A good disinfecting sprayer.**

It is the handiest little compressed air sprayer ever made for general use and its price is within the reach of all.

A few strokes of the pump and the compressed air causes a continuous discharge.

SPECIFICATIONS

Pump: The air pump is of seamless brass tubing, 1½-inch diameter, 8 inches long.

Tank: Made of the best quality of galvanized sheet steel or sheet brass. The diameter is 7½ inches, length 10 inches. Capacity when two-thirds filled (one-third for air space) is about 1¼ gallons. Total capacity, 1½ gallons. Weight empty, about four pounds; loaded, twelve and one-half pounds. Foot rest keeps tank from turning over. When operating it is held in a horizontal position.

Nozzle Equipment: Shut-off cock with discharge tube 6 inches long, and our celebrated Acme nozzle. Spring closes shut-off cock when thumb is removed.

Agitation: Is produced automatically by movement of operator.

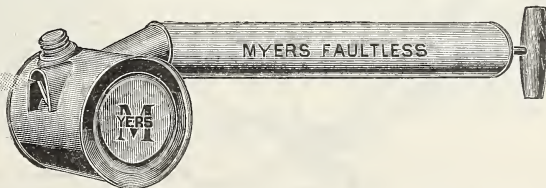
Shipping Weight: About eight pounds.

Price—Galvanized Tank, Brass Pump.....	\$7.75
Price—Brass Tank, Brass Pump.....	9.75

Improved Faultless Sprayer

Low Priced Handy Spray Gun. Will Spray Liquid or Powder.

This is a reliable, inexpensive, extra-handy insect destroyer within the reach of the smallest gardener and used on the largest estates and truck farms for particular work. Used for applying any spray mixture or



dusting powder to small trees, vegetables, or shrubbery—also handy in the poultry house and barn to apply disinfectants. Well constructed of all tin for strength and durability.

Throws a very fine mist to an adequate distance, and is indispensable for every kind of garden and farm work.

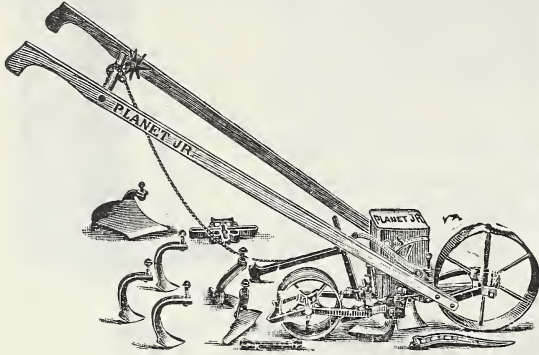
Price, \$1.25 each.

GARDEN TOOLS

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

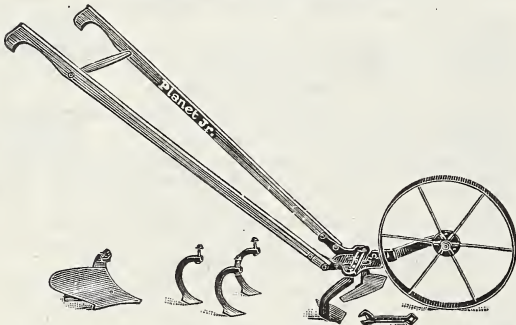
As a Seeder Only (No. 4D). Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts of Seed. Weight, 50 lbs.

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking

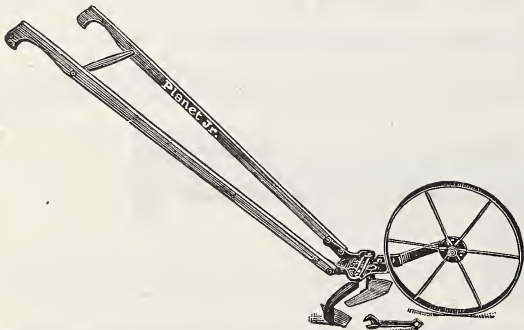


out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, hilling, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable. Can be used successfully by men, women or growing boys. Pays for itself in a season and will last for years. Thousands have been sold in this and in many foreign countries. Price, \$19.50.

Planet Jr.—No. 17



This outfit includes one pair 6-inch hoes (weedeers), one plow, and one set of cultivator teeth (3). You can weed and cultivate the average garden in 20 to 30 minutes of easy, healthful exercise with this indispensable tool. Price, \$8.75.

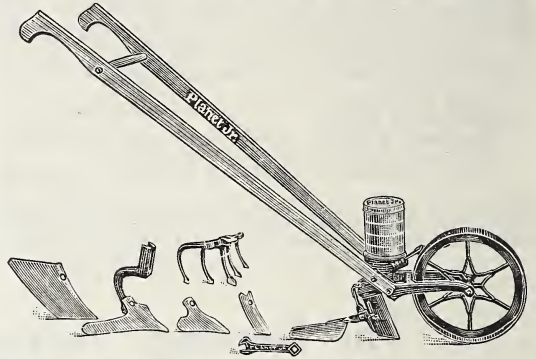


No. 18. Has one pair of 6-inch hoes (weedeers) only. Other attachments can be added as needed. Price, \$6.25.

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill, Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Packed weight, 32 lbs.

This new combined tool is of great value to thousands of gardeners who have never felt able to own, either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow even a



small packet of garden seed with great precision in a narrow row from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches deep. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener at a price he can afford to pay.

Price\$13.00

No. 31D as a Drill Seeder Only

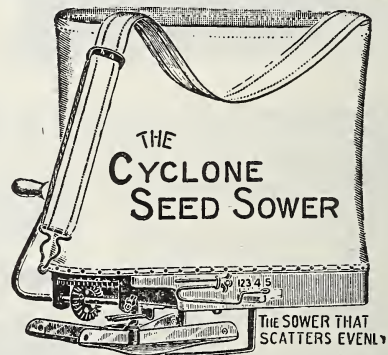
Packed weight, 26 lbs.

No. 31D—Seeder only, without hoes, cultivator and plows..... 10.50

The Cyclone Seed Sower

A Very Popular Hand Sower and Very Extensively Sold

This is a great labor and seed saver. The working principles are a marvel of simplicity in construction and perfect in operation; even a boy can work it. It will sow all kinds of small grains or seeds evenly and



any desired amount per acre, and from 30 to 60 acres per day. Instructions with every machine.

The manufacturer has had more than thirty years experience making these Sowers and guarantees every machine to do satisfactory work.

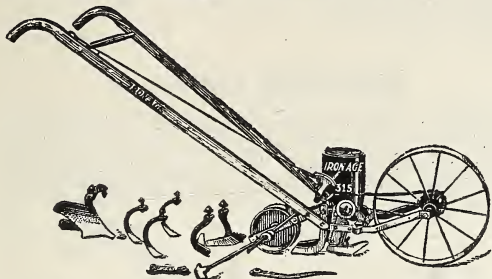
We make our price so low in order to give every farmer who reads our Catalog an opportunity to procure one of these most valuable Seed Sowers. Buy one for your Spring Seeding. It will last you a lifetime and you will be pleased.

Price, \$2.00 each.

All garden tools can be shipped from close-by warehouses, as distributing points are well placed throughout the country to care for local needs.

IRON AGE TOOLS

No. 315 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe



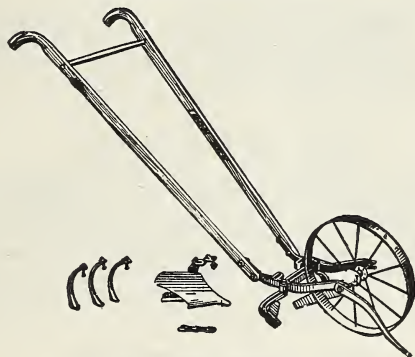
Here is a combination tool that will cover practically all needs of planting and cultivating. The change from Hill Seeder to Drill and back again can be made almost instantly. The combined Hill and Drill Seeder has many strong admirers. It is a staunch, reliable, all-the-year-through machine. From the earliest sowing in the spring until the last cultivation in the summer.

Price, \$16.00.

With it you can sow all the seeds named below, either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.

Asparagus	Mangold	Spinach
Beets	Okra	Tomato
Cabbage	Onions	Turnip, etc.
Carrots	Parsley	FRUIT SEED:
Cauliflower	Parsnip	Apple
Celery	Peas	Cantaloupe
Chicory	Pepper	Melon
Cucumber	Radish	Pear, etc.
Endive	Rice	ALSO,
Kale	Sage	Tobacco and
Leek	Salsify	Flower Seeds
Lettuce	Savory	

Single Wheel Hoe



No. 320. Packed Weight 30 lbs.

No. 320. A strong, durable tool, low in price and light in weight. It will do all the between-the-row cultivating, furrowing, ridging, weeding, leveling, etc., required in any home or market garden.

The wheel is steel, 16 inches high with 1 1/4-inch rim. It is supported by two steel arms, making a strong and rigid construction. The working tools with every No. 320 include: Pair of Side Hoes, One Land-side Plow and Three Steel Cultivator Teeth.

All are adjustable for position upon the strong steel frame, for close or wide cultivation. The handles are adjustable for height.

Price, No. 320, \$8.00.

No. 321. Same as 320, but with weeders or side hoes only (see cut), price, \$6.25.

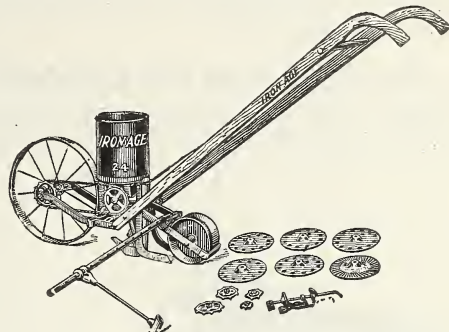
Corn, Bean and Pea Seeder

No. 24. This is a brand new member of the famous Iron Age Garden Tool family. It is adapted, as the name implies, to the planting of corn, beans and peas. The illustration shows clearly the method of dropping the seed by the revolving plate system.

The principle on which this is based is the same as that used on our potato planter for the sowing of these same seeds.

Many gardeners, both amateur and professional, often wish to plant corn, beans, peas, etc., between other crops where it is impracticable to operate with a horse, or when horses are scarce, and where the amount of seed to be sown would not justify the purchase of a large size horse-driven tool.

There has long been a demand, chiefly among market gardeners, for a tool of this type—a tool with the seed



No. 24. Packed Weight 64 lbs.

drill adapted to large seeds of irregular shape. It is impracticable to sow large, irregular seeds with a garden tool designed for sowing very small seeds. If this is attempted you are sure to get either irregular planting from some machines or ruined seeds from others.

Bush lima beans are grown extensively these days, and this tool can be used for planting bush lima seed by the purchase of a special set of plates.

The corrugated plate and the special gate adjustment shown at the right of the cut are for use in planting peas or for sowing some other seed more thickly. The seed may be dropped at 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inches. If desired, we can supply a set of double distance plates dropping seed twice as far.

The marker is adjustable up to 30 inches. The practice on our own farms in the use of this tool is to broadcast our fertilizer and work up the soil thoroughly. The crops can be cultivated by walking and riding cultivators where the rows are not closer than 28 inches apart.

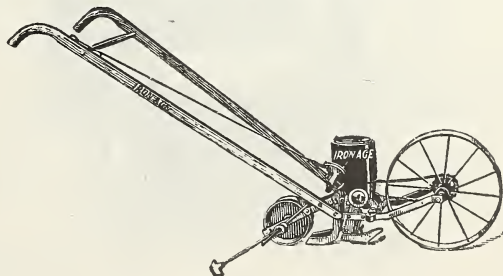
Price, complete, \$17.00.

Hill and Drill Seeder

Larger Capacity for Market Gardening

No. 308. We recommend this drill for market gardeners and others who want a drill of a little larger capacity than that of other Iron Age Seed Drills. Similar in design to our other Garden Drills, it retains all their time-tested advantages, with the added feature of enlarged capacity.

The wheel is 16 inches high with 1 1/4-inch tire; made entirely of steel and light in weight. The hopper holds three quarts—enough for a round-trip of long rows.



No. 308. Packed weight, 45 lbs.

The adjustment for quantity of seed can be very accurately and conveniently made, working on the same principle as in other Iron Age Seeders.

The same kinds of seeds can be sown as with other Iron Age Seed Drills as listed on page 3. We do not guarantee the marks on the indicator to suit your ideas

as to quantity of seed to be sown. Ideas differ, and seed varies greatly in size, but the marks can be used as convenient guides at which to set indicator for a trial.

The plow is adjustable for the depths required by different kinds of seed.

The roller is made entirely of steel with scraper on the rear which will always keep it clean and prevent it from picking up seed in moist soil.

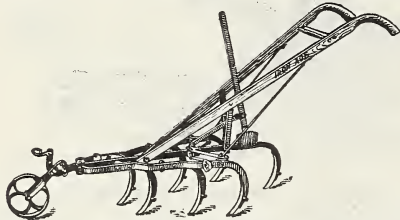
The marker is adjustable for any width, varying from 6 to 20 inches. The frame is made entirely of steel, giving light, strong construction. The handles are bent, giving a firm, comfortable grip.

The seed sowing is in full view, keeping the operator's mind clear of any doubt that the seed is being deposited in the furrow, and assuring him that unproductive gaps will not appear.

Price complete, \$18.00.

Iron Age Horse Hoes and Cultivators

No. 1007EP. With Lever Expander and Plain Wheel. For first workings or in level cultivation a tool of this kind is needed. Narrow teeth are used; they run deep



No. 1007EP. Packed weight, 70 lbs. Equipment—7 No. 1 points. If wanted with lever wheel, order as No. 1007EL.

but throw small furrows that do not harm young plants. Cultivation is done thoroughly under all conditions of soil. The frame is punched to take all seven

of the teeth; therefore, they can be used as needed. Handles trussed with long steel braces. Opens to 24 inches and closes to 10 inches.

Regularly shipped with No. 1 (2-in.) teeth. No. 0 (1½-in.) teeth can be furnished when so ordered. Price, \$12.00.

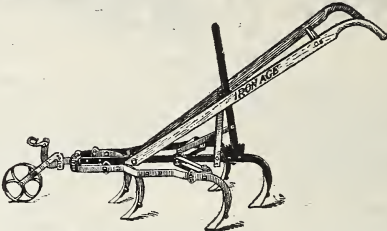
No. 1007EL. With lever expander and lever wheel. With the exception of the lever wheel, this tool is the same as No. 1007EP.

Price, \$13.00.

Five-Tooth Cultivator

No. 1005. Plain, strong and simple, this is the best tool for sections where a strong, low-priced tool is needed; also where laborers are careless or do not know how to handle machines. When set to do certain work it does that work—cannot get out of adjustment.

A plain clamp expander adjusts the width at which



No. 1005. Packed weight, 49 lbs. Equipment—4 No. 82 points, 1 No. 84 point.

the teeth are to work—opening to 24 inches and closing to 9, range enough for a wide variety of crops.

This is a high grade tool, but its price is low because levers, wheels, side hoes, etc., are left off. These extra parts can be used on this tool when wanted, but it is shown here stripped of all non-essentials.

Price, \$7.50.

A High Grade, Perfectly Made Incubator

THE QUEEN

Queen No. 2, 135-Egg Size

A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Remember, it is not how many chicks you HATCH that counts, but how many you RAISE. Chicks that

Proper Insulation

The Queen is doubly insulated. First we use double walls of **California Redwood**, forming a dead air space. Second, corrugated strawboard is used between the wooden walls. Proper insulation adds considerable expense to the manufacturing cost. However, it is an absolute requirement of a good incubator.

Queen Hot Water Heating

The Queen System of hot water heating prevents the drying-out tendencies found in hot air incubators and provides a soft, uniform heat over every part of the egg chamber—a heat that is most natural for the hatching eggs. The circulation of water through the radiator prevents any moisture being added or taken away from the eggs. When it becomes necessary to remove the lamp, the hot water circulating through the radiator maintains an even heat within the egg chamber without the slightest variation.

Built of California Redwood

The Queen is the only incubator that carries out the double redwood wall construction all around, and provides a double wall front, in the way of two separate doors. The outer door is a solid panel of Redwood that is hinged entirely independent of the inner door and is fastened with a sash lock that draws it tight, thus making the loss of heat impossible.

The inner door is also of redwood construction, containing a panel of glass the full length and height of the egg chamber.

Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines retain the odors, to weaken and kill the hatching chick.

Queen Incubators are not cheap, but they are cheap in the long run. They will be turning out good hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked.

Style K—70 eggs.....	\$16.50
No. 1—85-egg size.....	25.00
No. 2—135-egg size.....	34.00
No. 3—180-egg size.....	39.50
No. 4—275-egg size.....	49.50
No. 5—400-egg size.....	58.50
No. 25—600-egg size.....	90.00



hatch out weak and wobbly and live but a few days mean nothing but trouble and loss.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start. Queen Incubators are famous the country over for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow.

QUANTITY OF FIELD SEED FOR ONE ACRE

	Pounds per Acre.	Pounds per bu.
Alfalfa—broadcast	18 to 22	60 Lbs
Alfalfa—drilled	15 to 20 "	60 "
Barley	95 to 100 "	48 "
Beans—in hills	20 to 35 "	60 "
Blue Grass, Kentucky	35 to 40 "	14 "
Blue Grass, Canada	35 to 40 "	14 "
Brome—Grass—alone for hay	18 to 20 "	14 "
Brome Grass—alone for pasture	20 to 25 "	14 "
Broom Corn	36 "	48 "
Broom Corn—for seed	12 "	48 "
Buckwheat	60 to 70 "	52 "
Clover, Alsike—alone for forage	8 to 15 "	60 "
Clover, Alsike—on wheat or rye in spring	4 to 6 "	60 "
Clover, Mammoth	12 to 15 "	60 "
Clover, Red—alone for forage	16 "	60 "
Clover, Red—on small grain in spring	8 to 14 "	60 "
Clover, Sweet—hulled	20 to 30 "	60 "
Clover, Sweet—unhulled	30 to 40 "	33 "
Clover, White	10 to 12 "	60 "
Corn	8 to 12 "	56 "
Corn—for silage	30 to 35 "	56 "
Cow Peas—broadcast	80 to 120 "	60 "
Cow Peas—drilled	45 to 60 "	60 "
Crimson Clover	12 to 15 "	60 "
Canada Field Peas—broadcast	150 to 160 "	60 "
Canada Field Peas—with oats	90 to 100 "	60 "
Flax—for fibre	75 to 110 "	56 "
Flax—for seed	35 to 45 "	56 "
Grass—for lawns	3 to 5 Bu.	14 "
Hungarian Millet—for hay	40 Lbs	48 "
Hungarian Millet—for seed	25 "	48 "
1000 Headed Kale	3 to 5 "	56 "
Kafir—drills	3 to 6 "	56 "
Kafir—for fodder	10 to 12 "	56 "
Meadow Fescue	15 to 20 "	24 "
Millet, Common—for hay	40 "	50 "
Millet, Common—for seed	25 "	50 "
Millet, German—for hay	40 "	50 "
Millet, German—for seed	25 "	50 "
Millet, Siberian—for hay	40 "	50 "
Millet, Siberian—for seed	25 "	50 "
Millet, Japanese	15 "	35 "
Oats Grass, Tall	30 "	14 "
Oats	70 to 100 "	32 "
Orchard Grass	25 to 35 "	14 "
Pasture Mixture	40 to 42 "	45 "
Rape—in drills	2 to 4 "	50 "
Rape—broadcast	4 to 8 "	50 "
Red Top—solid seed	14 to 18 "	14 "
Red Top—in chaff	30 to 40 "	14 "
Rye—early	55 to 65 "	56 "
Rye—late	75 to 112 "	56 "
Rye—forage	175 to 200 "	56 "
Rye Grass, Italian	40 to 50 "	24 "
Rye Grass, Perennial	40 to 50 "	24 "
Sheep's Fescue	35 to 45 "	14 "
Sorghum, Forage—broadcast	75 to 100 "	50 "
Sorghum—for seed or syrup	2 to 5 "	50 "
Soy Beans—drills	30 to 40 "	60 "
Soy Beans—broadcast	60 to 80 "	60 "
Sweet Corn—in drills for fodder	75 "	46 "
Sweet Corn—broadcast	150 "	46 "
Timothy	15 to 25 "	45 "
Timothy and Clover Timothy }	10 "	4 "
Clover }	4 "	4 "
Vetch, Hairy—drilled (plus 1 bu. small grain)	60 "	60 "
Vetch, Hairy—broadcast (plus 1 bu. small grain)	80 "	60 "
Vetch, Spring (plus 1 bu. small grain)	80 "	60 "
Wheat	90 to 120 "	60 "

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COLD FRAMES—NO TROUBLE—LITTLE COST TO MAKE

Gives your garden 4 weeks start

A cold frame can be made with a bottomless soap or cracker box placed over well spaded and pulverized soil, anywhere in the garden that is protected from cold winds. Put an old glass sash, storm window or oiled muslin over the top. Plant seeds therein, same as in a hotbed. About April 1 to 15 in vicinity of Chicago.

A hotbed is usually heated by a bed of 24 inches of strawy fresh fermenting horse manure under 4 to 6 inches of top soil, all placed in a frame, and covered with glass.

A cold frame is heated by the sun—both need ventilation on bright days. If you haven't time to make a hotbed—try a cold frame this year and raise your early plants.



Successful and beautiful lawns are grown from mixed grasses only, and not one variety of seed. As the habits of growth of the various grasses are different, some becoming green very early and wilting down under severe heat and others flourishing in dryer soils and weather, a perfect lawn grass must be composed of proper proportions of the different varieties that maintain a uniform green sward under fair conditions over the entire growing year.



Johnson's Complete Lawn Mixtures are famous for their beautiful velvety lawns.

Prices (not prepaid)—15 to 20 lbs. in Bu.).

LINCOLN PARK LAWN GRASS—24c 1-lb. carton; 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10-lb. bags at 22c per lb.; 25-lb. bag, \$4.90.

VELOUR—Makes a perfect carpet of green—38c 1-lb. carton; also 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10-lb. bags at 35c per lb.; 25-lb. bag, \$7.95.

SHADY PLACE—Will grow in shade—38c 1-lb. carton; also 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10-lb. bags at 35c per lb.; 25-lb. bag, \$7.95.

SASSAFRAS

An Extremely Rapid Growing Decorative and Useful Tree

A very valuable tree, known to many, and until lately completely overlooked in the list of easily grown, useful and ornamental shrubs and trees. Extremely hardy, and thriving on light sandy and gravelly soils. It grows with most amazing rapidity, reaching a surprising height in a very short time. When young, the root bark is valuable for the extracted volatile oil used in medicines and confectionery as a flavoring, and in soaps as a perfume. The leaves also have certain chemical properties from which a light mucilage is made. Again sassafras tea, made from this plant, was used in half the households of the early settlers in days when coffee was served only to the aged or on the tables of the rich.

One of the easiest shrubs to establish, and of great decorative value and interest. Strong, healthy seedlings — Michigan grown—4 to 6 feet.

Price, 4 for \$1.00; 8 for \$1.75; 12 for \$2.15.